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SIX COUNTRIES DEBATE UNION IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Institute of Political Economy Expected to Take Action in March

CENTRAL CLEARING HOUSE FOR BANKS

Rail and Water Traffic, Interrupted by War, to Be Resumed and Improved

VIENNA, Dec. 27 (Special Correspondence)—An important step toward the further unification of Europe, following Locarno, is expected to be taken next March when the Central European Institute of Political Economy begins its sessions here. The object of the Institute is to ascertain ways and means of uniting six countries—Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Jugoslavia and Rumania—in an economic, financial and transportation union.

The states interested are either wholly or in part composed of territory formerly in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Dr. Elmer Hantos, formerly Secretary of State for Hungary and now finance professor in the University of Budapest, is the originator of the idea. In an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Hantos described the extent to which the plans drawn up at the September Central European Economic Congress in Vienna had already been carried.

Plans Favor

The scheme appears to have received the most encouraging support in Austria, where it is involved, and has also been approved by England and France as well as welcomed in the highest League of Nations circles.

All funds needed to establish the enterprise have been readily forthcoming and assurance of sufficient for future activities also has been given. This plan becomes peculiarly significant in view of the resolution of the economic committee of the League of Nations just published which emphasizes the importance of Austria and Austria's neighbors, including commercial treaties with one another and involving the preferential tariff theory. This is decided step in the direction of Dr. Hantos' plan.

Dr. Hantos admits frankly geographical attraction resulting from such economic union as proposed must tend toward Vienna's recapturing her preponderant central position and thus minimizing Prague's importance, but he feels Czechoslovakia will benefit generally besides being placed in a more favorable light than would be the case if an alternative solution came of Austria's joining Germany, while the latter joined Hungary. The result of the latter case would increase apprehension in the Little Entente to such a point as possibly to jeopardize peace in central Europe.

Austria Better as Republic

Dr. Hantos stands firmly against Austria joining Germany, believing her to be better off as a Republic, but as a component part of this six-states economic union. The doctor stated the three main features of this union to be, first, economic—meaning by this a single economic frontier around the rim of the six countries with additional individual inner frontiers retained simply to insure that the production costs of each member state be kept the same; second, monetary—by which respective national banks would form a cartel having a central clearing house, either at Geneva under the League of Nations control or under the Swiss Bank Union or with the Bank of England, through which monthly or bimonthly clearances of interstate accounts would take place.

These banks of six states would have more independence than member institutions of the federal reserve system in America, it is said, but similar single monetary policy is projected. Dr. Hantos wishes also to see

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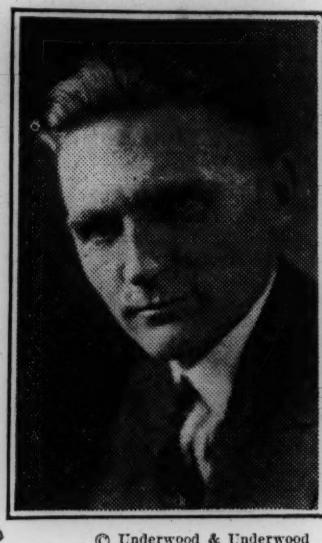
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Appointed Governor of North Dakota Wins Contest.

Military Training Abolished by Cleveland School Board

Ban, Effective in June, Won All But One Vote—Women's Civic Federation Praises Action

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13 (Special) — A step away from militarism and one which is likely to result in other cities following Cleveland's lead is the general characterization given the Cleveland Board of Education's action in ordering military training abolished in the school system next June.

Communication was received on all sides by the six board members who favored this action, one member only dissenting, said Mrs. Virginia Green, leader of the board movement to abolish drill.

"We have been backed up in our stand by many persons who believe as we do that we must train boys and girls to be good citizens first, if we wish them to be good patriots, and that military training does not necessarily make good patriots or good citizens of our children," she explained.

Military Protest

"I have no doubt other school boards in other cities will follow our example just as the colleges are doing. The college students themselves do not want military training. A year ago I introduced a similar resolution aiming to abolish military training, but it was voted down. However, we obtained adoption of a resolution making such training optional."

"Our victory today is an indication of the trend of public thought toward a desire for peace and the elimination of things military. It is significant that the only opposition to the elimination of this training in the schools came from military men or those formerly connected with the military."

Resolutions commanding the action of the school board in ordering military training eliminated were adopted by the Women's Civic Association, and were sent to A. A. Benesch, board member who introduced the anti-military training resolution.

The Federation of Women's Clubs, the Congress of Mothers' and Parent-Teachers' Associations, which have been opposing military training, are expected to take similar action. The Cleveland Ministers' Association adopted resolutions urging the abolition of training.

One Dissenting Vote

The board of education decided that military training of high school students is not essential to either their health or their education and by a vote of 6 to 1 ordered this feature of present school work dropped within six months.

This action was taken despite two hours of protest arguments of military training chief among whom was Newton D. Baker, formerly Secretary of War. He was seconded by Atlee Pomerene, formerly United States Senator, and representatives of the American Legion.

The resolution eliminating military training from the curriculum was presented by A. A. Benesch, E. M. Williams, president of the board, the only member defending military training, insisted that the National Defense Act urging such training should be opposed.

In explaining his opposition, Mr. Benesch said:

"My objections may be set forth by three statements in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps manual. The first addressed to parents reads: 'The purpose of this work is not to make soldiers out of your boys but to develop them morally, spiritually and physically.'

Always remember that the men are being trained for battle." To the boys it says, "Success in battle is the aim of all military training."

Members' Opinions

J. W. Steffen, explaining his vote, said: told the board when military training was established that if you would hire a few oxen to pull the carts for the boys you could get all the benefits of military training. You talk about discipline, we never got it through this training."

Rees H. Davis, another board member, made this statement:

"There has been a lot of talk about preparedness. It isn't up to the Cleveland Board of Education to see that the country is prepared; that's

the job of the military services."

Corporation to Be Formed to Meet American Needs, Says Herbert Hoover

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Definite plans involving the expenditure of millions of dollars by American industry to break the foreign crude rubber monopoly are now in progress and have received the approval of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

The plans generally provide for stimulation of rubber production under American control in tropical areas, such as the Philippines, notwithstanding the influence of British corporations.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which includes virtually every manufacturer in the United States, has announced plans for the formation of a \$10,000,000 corporation to produce rubber at a low price to protect American consumers. Announcement of the plan was made through Mr. Hoover, in an address to the American Legion.

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and to be nationals of the United States.

"The United States and Turkey hereby recognize Armenia as a free and independent state. The frontiers of Armenia, as heretofore determined by the arbitration of the President of the United States, are accepted and agreed to by Turkey."

Some of the Arguments

The chief arguments made in the various papers against the treaty are: that in the abandonment of the capitulations, which it admits, it gives up the historic guarantee of justice for Americans in Turkey without securing adequate safeguards in their place that the treaty is effect acquiesces in the Turkish refusal to recognize American nationalization laws in so far as they affect Turks who return to their native land, though these laws are recognized by all civilized countries; that it fails to protect the charitable and philanthropic enterprise of Americans in Turkey, which have been one of the strongest interests of this country in the Near East; that it serves to bolster up the otherwise tottering régime of Mustapha Kemal Pasha; and that it abandons Armenia, notwithstanding the many pledges, official and unofficial, that its independence would be secured.

The capitulations, it is explained in an editorial note supplied by Vahan Cardashian, who edited the folio, have been in force since 1453, the United States acquiring the rights under them by treaty in 1830. Judicially, they provided for the par-

EVENTS TONIGHT

Fourth annual style show of National Wholesale Shoe Association, Mechanics Building, 5: continues through Thursday. Unitarian Club meeting, Hotel Somer- set, 6:15.

Lecture, "Opportunity and Accomplishment in Secondary Education," by Prof. Paul H. Hanus, Emerson D. Farris & Dan L. Dugan, 7:30. The United States enter the World Court? Street Club dinner at Seville Restaurant, 6:30; meeting, 7:30.

Auction, "Merchandising the Trust Business," by John A. Reynolds, Corporate Fiduciaries Association, Boston Room, 6:30. Auction of Commercial quilts, "Affairs of Today at Homes, and Abroad," by Mrs. A. J. George, Women's Republican Club, 8.

Address, "The Patrol System," by Howard C. Woodward, Huntington Avenue, Y. M. C. A., audience of Old Colony Council, Boy Scouts of America, 8.

Illustrated lecture on foreign extension work of the Y. M. C. A. by Mrs. Charles B. Hall, Huntington Avenue Branch, 6.

Musical—Samuel Dushkin, violinist, 8:15.

Theaters

Castle Square—"Abe's Irish Rose," 8:15. Conley—"The Sport of Kings," 8:15.

Hollis—"The Poor Nut," 8:15.

Kellogg—"Applesauce," 8:15.

Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.

Tremont—"Louis the Fourteenth," 8:

Repertory—"Much Ado About Nothing," 8:15.

Photoplays

Colonial—"Stella Dallas," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Addressees—"All Sides of the Veter- an Preference Question," by Cornelius Parker and Slater Washburn, Women's Republican Club, 4: Beacon Street, 11.

Art exhibition, "Paintings and Drawings of the Department of Fine Arts and Architecture," by Prof. G. H. Edgell, Phillips Brooks House, 3.

Paintings of Colin Scott's, Twentieth Century Club, continues through Jan. 31. Address, "Our Wild Flowers," by Dr. North American wild flowers, by Mary Vaux Walcott, auspices of Smithsonian Institution, Horticultural Hall, 9 a. m.

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CONFERENCE DAY REMAINS FIXED

No Truth in Rumor That Disarmament Conference Is to Be Postponed

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The French Government categorically states that the preliminary conference on disarmament remains fixed for mid-February. It is strange, however, that rumors of postponement are being circulated freely. Undoubtedly an exchange of views between European and American capitals shows a considerable divergence of opinion regarding the program, but any delay in bringing the discussion to a head is deprecated. One stumbling block is the American and British desire to separate naval problems from military problems. France, Italy, and, it is believed, Japan, hold that the armaments question must be considered as a whole.

It is impossible to arrive at results if the most important factor is omitted. How are the respective strengths of the two countries to be compared if the head is left out of account? The French basic war policy of maintaining every case of war potentialities, and thus means the inclusion of convertible industrial enterprises, financial position, geographical exposedness—indeed every possible element which could determine or influence fighting.

A question which has arisen in an acute form is whether the differences should be thrashed out privately or be brought to the conference. If they should be thrashed out, then an adjournment to a later date would be desirable. But the French think such an adjournment would not advance matters. It would simply be futile marking of time. Besides, the letters of invitation were sent last month. The situation was then known perfectly.

It is to be observed that the Nationalists are asking that advantage be taken of the demand for a post-

ponement. Pertinax thinks that France argumentatively is in a futile position at present. It is theoretically agreed that it is for the Allies to readjust their armed forces to the measure of the armed forces which they have assigned to Germany. The French endeavor to escape this conclusion by subordinating disarmament to a series of conditions which would be difficult to satisfy. Yet these French contentions will be hard to sustain in conference. The objection to be raised by Germany, England, America and France will be overwhelming. Therefore, Pertinax advises France to play for time.

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Jan. 13.—The reported adjournment of the preparatory disarmament commission is not confirmed here, but as indicated during the last Council session, underneath a superficial agreement, the viewpoints remain opposed. The United States, suggestion to separate the naval and land issues has increased the difficulties. A unanimous council decision only, however, can adjourn the meeting. The next Council session is not till March, whereas the preparatory commission meets on Feb. 15.

Popular Judgments in History Discussed by Professor McElroy

Harmsworth Professor of American History at Oxford Addresses English-Speaking Union

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Prof. Robert McElroy, Harmsworth professor of American history at Oxford, speaking on the subject, "Are Popular Verdicts in History Usually Wrong?" at a luncheon of the English-Speaking Union today, declared that in Britain it had been popular judgments which had brought the history of the world so far—not downward, but ever upward—which had given to Great Britain and the United States their present position of undisputed leadership.

It is to be observed that the Nationalists are asking that advantage be taken of the demand for a post-

BRIAND STANDS FIRM ON POLICY

French Premier Is Not to Change Attitude Because of Political Maneuvering

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The extreme delicacy of the position of Aristide Briand and Paul Doumer is seen in the rejection by the finance commission of the vital provisions of the Government's proposals. It was the conflict between the Government and the commission which provoked the resignation of Louis Loucheur and was partly responsible for the collapse of Paul Painlevé. M. Briand, warned by the fate of his predecessors, has taken up an attitude that he will not change his course because of political maneuvering. He is desirous of allowing the Chamber itself to decide.

Nevertheless, though time may thus be gained, the commission generally expresses the view of the

Chamber. It was by a vote of 25 to 5 that M. Doumer's project was wrecked. The Radicals definitely oppose the sales tax, which is proposed as a temporary imposition on payments. By declaring a balanced budget of more immediate importance than the sales tax, the commission destroys one side of the scheme. By refusing to incorporate supplementary taxes of M. Loucheur in the 1926 budget it appears to destroy the other side. Neither budgetary equilibrium, nor financial purification is left.

Quotidian flatly states that if M. Briand appeals from the commission to the Chamber the Government will be beaten. M. Briand possesses eloquence, ability, strategy and persuasiveness, but in financial matters he possesses no authority. Thus the combat has already opened. The Radicals in a group meeting listened to an exposition of a counter project.

BROOKINGS, S. D., Jan. 11.—no new thing to Britta. In addition to living on a farm in Sweden, she spent much of the summer of 1924 on a small truck farm near Joliet, Ill. There she picked strawberries, tomatoes, and potatoes, milked cows, and did numerous other farm tasks. She had already driven horses and ridden on horseback.

She was raising Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn chickens in Sioux City, Ia., previous to entering South Dakota State College. She intends to raise White Leghorns here in Brookings, S. D., next summer, largely because she had splendid success in her first venture. She won first prize on her Plymouth Rocks at an interstate fair and several other prizes at another large fair at Sioux City. Perhaps Britta is successful for the reason that she isn't afraid to get on overalls and get all right out and work. A pair of overalls was her daily garb that summer on the Joliet farm.

Britta is even too busy to discuss American daylight saving. She says so very plainly. Britta's father would prefer to have Britta become a poultry specialist or a horticulturist. Her mother wants her to become a dentist. Britta doesn't just like either idea; she wants to go back to Sweden and farm.

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Jan. 13.—The committee for the progressive codification of international law met today with Dr. K. H. L. Hammarkjöld, governor of Upsala, Sweden, as chairman.

George W. Wickersham, ex-attorney general as one of the 17 committee members, says that the committee's work is of vital importance to the United States.

After the opening speeches, the committee began the study of the reports of 10 of its sub-committees appointed last year at the first meeting.

The following subcommittees: Nationality, territorial waters, diplomatic privileges, the legal status of state-owned ships used for trade, extradition and criminal interchange jurisdiction, states' responsibility for damages suffered by foreigners within their territory, procedure of international conferences and the conclusion and drafting of treaties, the suppression of piracy, limitation, sea produce exploitation.

The Monitor hears that the subject under consideration by the eleventh subcommittee, namely, international private rights, will be excluded this session, but it is certain that other subjects, such as war jurisdiction, including neutrality, will also be dealt with. It is held that in view of the innumerable ramifications, many years' study will be necessary, with more frequent meetings, to arrive at international law codification.

By Special Cable

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13 (Special)—Women backing the Seabury-Shonk 48-hour bill for women and minors in industrial and mercantile establishments, have arrived in Albany to witness the introduction of their bill by Herbert C. Shonk (R.), Assemblyman of Scarsdale.

The bill was introduced in the Senate recently by Senator Seabury C. Mastick (R.) of Westchester.

Miss Mary B. Drier, who was instrumental in bringing about the passage of the present 54-hour-week law some years ago, will again take the leadship in the campaign for the 48-hour-law for women. As chairman of the Joint Legislative Conference which she organized in 1919, Miss Drier has announced her intention of conducting an active campaign up-state to bring about immediate passage of the measure.

By Special Cable

CHANGES URGED IN EDUCATION SYSTEM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Government will be urged to reconsider the present system of British elementary education in a resolution to be introduced at the present session.

In anticipation of reorganization, limitation of the army organization and abolition of the land fortresses are suggested in the budget draft. Regimental exercises will be suspended and one-third of the recruit forces will not be called up.

READING'S SHIPMENTS

The shipments of bituminous coal over the Reading Company System for November amounted to 2,164,423 tons, compared with 1,516,018 in 1924.

SOCIALISTS WILL NOT CO-OPERATE

German President Expected to Send for Dr. Luther to Form Cabinet

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The Social Democrats have refused to join the Government and President von Hindenburg is now expected to ask Dr. Hans Luther to form a Cabinet, which it is believed will base on the four Central parties. Many prominent leaders of the Social Democrats were in favor of their party entering the Government, but the majority refused to do so, in view of the distressing economic situation. The ministers it is believed will remain in the new Cabinet while Erich Koch, leader of the Democrats, may become Minister of the Interior, Wilhelm Marx, leader of the Roman Catholics, Minister of Justice and occupied areas, Peter Reinold, Democrat, Minister of Finance, Clemens Lammers, Roman Catholic, Minister of Economics. These five Cabinet seats have become vacant through the exodus of the Conservatives and the resignation of Joseph Freiden last fall.

The non-participation of the Social Democrats in the Government is regarded in Liberal circles as a blow to the Republic and as paving the way for the re-entrance of a Conservative Government at an early date.

In the meantime, an extremely fierce campaign against the Dawes agreement has been opened quite unexpectedly by the Lokalanziger, Berlin's leading Conservative newspaper, which filled its entire front page this morning with an article entitled the "Outsucking of Germany."

This article makes the Dawes agreement responsible for the fact that Germany now has more than 1,000,000 registered unemployed, that there have been more than 11,000 bankruptcies last year, and for other manifestations of the present economic crisis. Huge posters have been distributed throughout the city, and announce that the Lokalanziger will publish further articles of this kind. A Liberal newspaper points out, however, that Germany has not yet made any payments out of its own pocket under the Dawes scheme, with the exception of a limited contribution by the railways.

It is believed that Herr Hugenberg, the owner of the Lokalanziger, one of the most important newspapermen in Germany, is at the back of this article, which also appears to be directed against Dr. Gustav von Stresemann, and may have been started with the purpose of preventing Germany from entering the League of Nations. Herr Hugenberg a few days ago wrote an article against Dr. von Stresemann, which is regarded as one of the fiercest published since the Nationalists press campaign against Rathenau.

NORWAY TO REVISE ITS DEFENSE SYSTEM

By Special Cable

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 13—King Haakon, in opening the seventy-fifth ordinary session of the Storting yesterday, announced plans for the organization of the new national defense system which are to be introduced at the present session.

Miss Drier said that opinion up-state, particularly among church groups, is strongly in favor of the measure.

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Osborn Brushes

Women Everywhere Are

Turning To These New

Osborn Brushes

In all larger cities, as well as throughout all the States, stores everywhere report an ever increasing demand for these New Improved Better Wearing Osborn Household Brushes.

Careful housekeepers find that Osborn Brushes are better made—of the best materials—that they are correctly shaped and that they do make housekeeping easier. Yet they cost no more than ordinary brushes.

All Osborn Household Brushes have the Osborn Blue Handle. Every brush comes to you fresh and clean in a dust-proof container bearing the Osborn name.

Sold by foremost department, hardware and toilet goods stores in all cities, but never by house-to-house canvassers or agents.

If you experience any difficulty in getting Osborn Brushes from your local stores, we will be very glad to fill your order direct.

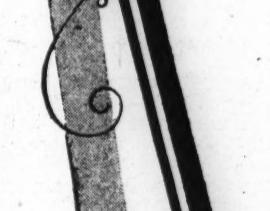
THE OSBORN MANUFACTURING COMPANY

INCORPORATED

CLEVELAND, OHIO



KNOW THEM BY THE BLUE HANDLE



Floor Dust Mop
New Reduced Price
\$1.90



Osborn Split Duster \$1.25
Especially convenient for chair and table legs. Separated yarn holds oil to injure furniture or carpeting no more than when you use the floor or cause dust to collect.



Osborn Cloth and Upholstery Brush \$1.60
Especially convenient for furniture and long wear. Separated yarn holds oil to injure furniture or carpeting no more than when you use the floor or cause dust to collect.

Other Osborn Blue Handle Brushes

Reading Household Brush

Vegetable Brush

Small Hand Brush

Seal Pincushion

Seal Pin Brush

Seal Pin Holder

Seal Pin Box

Seal Pin Case

Seal Pin Bag

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SUBURBAN PLANNING GAINING IMPORTANCE IN REAL ESTATE

Community Developments With Predetermined Standards
Are Raising Average Quality of Home-Building —
Boston Exchange Re-elects A. N. Maddison

Home-building is becoming more and more of an important activity, and studies of various newly laid out and settled communities or colonies in various parts of Massachusetts show.

Real estate operator, building contractor, landscape gardener, forester, horticulturist, interior decorator and house furnisher, all are necessary to develop the latest community or home-club idea of building.

City planning is being followed by suburban regional planning, which is most easily brought about through the co-operation of various realty corporations which devise predetermined standards with which any prospective home builder or home buyer must comply.

There are such districts now coming into form on Cape Cod. The famous North Shore has its exclusive beaches, where none but those who meet the building designs and landscape treatment may aspire with any hope of success of becoming residents.

In some of these sections the regulations, though not so uncompromisingly termed, may be known by the general effect, while there are other sections where the standards are high yet not so rigidly enforced, mainly because of such development being attempted too late.

The aesthetic in general rural district planning is becoming more and more a goal. Such communal ideas are being developed, but it is admitted that it may be done only safely on any extensive scale only through the development of the club idea where the land is all owned by individuals who have agreed upon the conditions for developing their colonies, or through a frankly open purchase and treatment of buildings and land by companies which will throw their completed work upon the market for purchase.

In the development of this communal form of residential development the work of interior decorating is becoming more and more important and as an art is now being studied by both those who intend to follow it for a livelihood and by others who are ambitious to make their own residences as they desire them.

The Boston Professional School of Interior Decorating in Boylston Street, under the direction of J. Murray Quinby, furnishes a concrete example of how the modern home of ambitious extent and design can be made a model and may be changed in interior treatment from time to time inexpensively, yet effectively.

Interior decorating along English and Italian lines has furnished the topics of recent lectures Mr. Quinby has been giving in his studio.

Front View of Bishopsgate, Washington Square, Soon to Be Restored.

HOUSEHOLD GAS HEATING URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

of the coal underlying some 500 square miles of territory in the State. The commission recommends that a special unpaid commission be established to investigate these coal beds to determine whether or not they are of commercial value. The recommendation is referred to this session of the General Court.

The commission says: "With our continual exploitation by outside interests in regard to household fuel and the imminent invasion into our power field by outside interests, the commission is of the opinion that no opportunity of obtaining a source of fuel and power, over which this Commonwealth would have complete control, should be neglected. The cost of transporting coal for power purposes from the present coal fields to New England is double that of the fuel at the mine."

If the coal fields of Massachusetts are found to contain in large quantities coal, even one-third as valuable as that which we now use, it will be profitable to develop these local sources of fuel. Therefore, the commission suggests that a bill upon the General Court the desirability of taking action to find out whether or not the coal fields of Massachusetts are of practical value at the present time."

MAYOR QUINN APPOINTS COUSIN

Appointment of John E. Quinn, cousin of Mayor Quinn of Cambridge, as chairman of the Housing commission was confirmed by the Cambridge City Council last night. Mr. Quinn succeeds William F. Brooks, formerly Mayor of Cambridge.

C. Whittier & Bro. report the following leases:

Charles A. Sawin and John W. Webber, trustees of the John L. Whiting Estate Trust, have renewed

the lease of a four-story brick business building at 208 Newbury Street to Harry FaRelle. The property is assessed at \$42,000, of which amount \$27,200 is on the building.

Frank A. Connors has purchased for investment the property at 118 Jerusalem Road, Cohasset, containing a stable, garage, a large house, etc., and five acres of land. The assessed valuation of the property is \$75,000.

Jacob C. Benz has purchased through Henry W. Savage, Inc., property at 116-126 Harvard Avenue, Allston. The parcel, which contains seven one-story stores, is assessed at \$83,000.

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the lease of a four-story brick business building at 208 Newbury Street to Harry FaRelle. The property is assessed at \$42,000, of which amount \$27,200 is on the building.

Frank A. Connors has purchased for investment the property at 118 Jerusalem Road, Cohasset, containing a stable, garage, a large house, etc., and five acres of land. The assessed valuation of the property is \$75,000.

Jacob C. Benz has purchased through Henry W. Savage, Inc., property at 116-126 Harvard Avenue, Allston. The parcel, which contains seven one-story stores, is assessed at \$83,000.

The trustees of Boston University have sold the four-story brick business building at 208 Newbury Street to Harry FaRelle. The property is assessed at \$42

CANADA FIRST, SAYS BOURASSA

French-Canadian Member of Parliament Declares His Independence of Party

OTTAWA, Jan. 13 (Special)—Refreshingly "independent" was the speech delivered by Henri Bourassa, independent Liberal member for Laval County, in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon. For nearly two hours Mr. Bourassa fascinated the members and the crowded galleries with his histrionic delivery and daring criticism. Party government, as such, apparently impressed him little, for he promised to vote at all times with entire disregard of party interests and in behalf of the country at large.

"Let us throw our minds and hearts open for all of Canada, then our present political problems will be solved. A true national policy is one that puts things in their true light," he declared. While he upheld the British constitution and British traditions as making for the highest type of government, he deplored the tendency of a too servile imitation of the past. Canada should always come first, before England, and France and the Empire.

Progressive Independence

Agnes MacPhail, Progressive member from South East Grey, also declared her complete independence of action. She was in the House, she said, as a messenger of constituents who had tired of the old party methods. She had failed to be impressed by the legal arguments on the constitutionality of the act of the King Government in retaining office, but thought herself that such an act was poor politics and causing increasing irritation throughout the country. "I want to say plainly," she said, "I have no confidence in the King Government. I am not pleased with their past performances, nor have I any faith in their future promises." On the other hand she confessed to having no greater faith in the Conservatives and therefore would vote on legislation independent of party.

Government Loses Confidence

Another progressive, M. N. Campbell, of MacKenzie, Sask., spoke in the same vein, making it increasingly plain that the Government had lost the confidence of the Progressive Party and that if they weathered the present storm raised by Arthur Meighen's amendment, then the chance which it would only be on suffrage. As the hour of division draw near rumors grow apace; excitement increases, and few will hazard a guess as to the outcome.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11 (Special Correspondence)—In an effort to reach a decision the Progressives have drawn up a questionnaire and presented it to both parties, asking for definite information regarding their attitude toward such matters as tariff, rural credits, Hudson Bay railway, freight rates, return of natural resources to the provinces, and the admission of Canadian cattle to the United States. W. L. Mackenzie King has already

MISSION BOARDS PROTEST MILITARIZATION OF YOUTHS'

Representatives of 30 Denominations Also Pledge Support to Enforcement—Aid to Foreign Women Workers

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 13 (Special)—Resolutions deplored the lack of law enforcement throughout the country and protesting against the militarization of the youth of the country by the training camps established by the War Department were adopted by the Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America meeting here. The organization represents the boards of 30 religious denominations. The annual gatherings are held to coordinate their work.

The resolution relative to law enforcement referred particularly to the Eighteenth Amendment. It was contained in the report of a committee headed by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, of Beverly Mass., chairman and urged the women to give their active and sincere support to all law enforcement movements.

The attack on the military training camps was made by Mrs. Thomas Nicholson of Detroit, president of the Women's Foreign Missionary Board of the Methodist Church, and a member of the International Women's Council for Peace. She declared she was not a pacifist, but believed in assuring peace by giving proper mental training to the youth of the world, 2,000,000 of whom are now under the direct care of the federation members.

The War Department was criticized for having sent out letters to soldiers stating that the purpose of the training camps was not to make

soldiers, but to physically educate and discipline youth, and for sending messages to camp officers deploring that those at the camps were "being trained and molded for the work of battle."

"The War Department," said Mrs. Nicholson, "is conducting military instructions in 226 educational institutions in the United States. In 83 of these, including some of the leading universities, military training is compulsory."

"While we are conducting campaigns for peace and world courts, these schools are creating war, developing a young youth. This is definitely countering all such efforts as those of President Coolidge and the World Court and agencies like ours."

"Permanent peace cannot be achieved by a declaration of war. It must dwell in the hearts of men and in the will to peace."

A resolution was adopted by the federation declaring that women are the natural teachers of the race and that "making of the will for peace in the next generation is largely in their hands."

Two new committees were authorized by the convention. They are the committee on industrial practice in missionary work, which will aim to make foreign women workers more economically independent, and the committee on international friendship, which will co-operate with a similar committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.

FULTON STREET BOND STREET BROOKLYN LIVINGSTON ST. ELM PLACE

Spring's New Hats Are Felt
And the Beret or Modified Tam
Is the New Emphatic Note

ONE can hardly say enough of the smartness of the New Hats that are arriving in browns, tans, Pablo, rose, gray with touches of blue, black; and most of them use a bit of contrasting color in felt novelties that suggest flowers, leaves and other motifs. The Beret (\$10) has returned because its softness is universally becoming, but its softness is arranged in an altogether new manner. You will have to see and try on this cunning new shape to appreciate its charm. Many of the New Hats have stitched effects, rhinestone buckles, and self-fabric used for garniture. Prices are elastic enough to meet every pocketbook.

\$2.95 \$4.95 to \$10.
Loeser's Second Floor

WOULD EXTEND AIRPORT LEASE

Chamber Committee Avers Expansion Awaits Guarantee of Tenure

Expansion of present facilities at the Boston Airport, Jeffries Point, East Boston, urgently needed to encourage further growth of commercial aviation, hinges in a great measure on the extension of the lease of the Airport, according to the committee on aviation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of which W. Irving Bullard is chairman.

In a statement issued today, the committee announces that it has unanimously voted to support the bill presented to the Massachusetts legislature by Arthur W. Jones, Representative of Nantucket, providing for extension of the lease of the Airport.

By the Act of 1922, the location at Jeffries Point was limited to a term of 10 years. The Airport has now justified its establishment and it is time to provide for expansion by granting an extension of the lease, said Mr. Bullard.

"It is time to guarantee a reasonably long tenure in order to encourage both private capital and the Government to add the facilities which now are necessary for further development," he continued.

Neither the Federal Government nor commercial operators are willing to make investments for more hangars, lighting equipment, longer runways or other facilities unless they can be assured of an occupation long enough to secure a reasonable return, it is pointed out by the chamber.

The Colonial Air Lines, which is expected to begin its contact for air mail between Boston, Hartford and New York in May, have made further details of the new company will be made known next week. The stores in the company are: Jordan-Mars Company, Boston; the C. F. Hovey Company, Boston; Kaufmann's Department Stores, Inc., Pittsburgh; Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn; Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis; the Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, and the Z. L. White Company, Columbus, O.

SEVEN DEPARTMENT STORES POOL BUYING

Form Corporation for Research and Purchase

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Formation of the Cavendish Trading Company, which will conduct research work and act as buyers for seven department stores, transacting a yearly business of \$125,000,000, was confirmed yesterday by W. G. Cooper, president of Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, department store, which is one of the participants.

The new company is a Delaware corporation with a paid-in capital of \$200,000. Each store will preserve its own identity in the corporation, and the forming of the company will mean no interlocking financial influence or control, it was said.

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B. U. LIBRARY ADDS SIMMONS GRADUATE

Miss Ruth H. Parker, a graduate of the Simmons College library course, has been added to the staff of the Boston University College of Business Administration library. She takes the place of Mrs. Sadie A. Maxwell, formerly assistant librarian, who resigned recently.

Miss Parker comes to the college library from the public library at Hammond, Ind. She has been in the catalogue department of the Vermont State Library and during the war was an assistant in the library of Government department in Washington.

Miss Edith Ilsey, a graduate in June, 1925, of Acadia University, Nova Scotia, has also joined the library staff as cataloguer.

Three commercial companies at

least are ready to operate this spring if they are given reasonable opportunity to provide the necessary

action, it is pointed out by the chamber.

Present facilities have been outgrown both by commercial and military flying, the latter having developed almost as far as present equipment permits, points out the chamber. Army aviators in 1925 flew 216,000 aircraft hours, against 89,162 hours in 1923.

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LYNN-BRAINTREE ROAD EXPLAINED

Circumferential Highway Around Boston Would Cost About \$2,000,000

Plans for the construction of a circumferential highway around Boston from Lynn to Braintree, at a cost of about \$2,000,000, were explained to the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today by Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Division.

It was proposed by the division to start the highway at the Lynn Woods and continue through the cities of Melrose, Cambridge, Boston and Quincy and the towns of Saugus, Milton and Braintree to Five Corners in the latter town. Mr. Harriman explained that the construction of the road will supply many missing links now existing in the parkways system and will greatly relieve traffic congestion.

Representatives of the municipalities on the North and South Shores appeared before the committee in favor of the project, and told of the many benefits to be enjoyed. Ralph S. Bauer, Mayor of Lynn, and a member of the planning division, said there is an insistent demand by the people to get to the North and South Shores without going through the congested districts. The present proposal is inexpensive, as compared with the other proposed plans, he said.

Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge, former Congressman, and Roger Walcott, chairman of the Milton Board of Selectmen, testified favorably as did several members of the Legislature, boards of trade, chambers of commerce and city and towns officials.

ANOTHER FIDDLING CHAMPION IS NAMED

Worcester County Cup Goes to Sergeus Gatineau

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 13 (P)—Sergeus Gatineau, a fiddler from Southbridge, was awarded first prize at the old-time fiddling contest staged here last night by representatives of Henry Ford. Mr. Gatineau was given a silver cup emblematic of the Worcester County Fiddling Championship.

John Bolduc of this city and Jerry Dunleavy of East Douglas finished second and third, respectively. Immediately after the contest, which took place before 800 persons, Mr. Bolduc issued a challenge to Mr. Gatineau to play at some later time.

Alonzo Good of Hope, R. I., made a rapid automobile trip from his home in an effort to take part in the contest, but was not allowed to compete because he did not live in Worcester County. He played for the crowd, however, being introduced as challenger for the National Fiddling Championship.

MAINE PRISONERS MAY WORK ON ROADS

Governor and Council Favor Recommendation

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 13 (P)—Placing the inmates of the state's prison at work on the highways and the manufacture of automobile plates at the prison were favorably considered at a session of the Governor and Council yesterday.

The proposition of the prisoners working on the highways was referred to Charles H. Innes of Saco, chairman of the state highway commission, and the matter of the manufacture of automobile plates to Frank W. Ball, secretary of state.

Messrs. Innes and Ball will report at the next session of the Governor and council. The members of the prison commission, Henry H. Hatchet of Bethel, Phineas H. Gay of Newcastle and Charles S. Hitchborn of Augusta, recommended these innovations.

POETRY SHOP TALK RECEIVES BEQUEST

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Jan. 13 (Special)—The "Poetry Shop Talk" at Mount Holyoke College, for 10 years one of its unique features, has been expanded, through a bequest of \$5000 from Helen Frances Kimball, into a forum for the discussion of problems of the drama as well as poetry.

Among the speakers and topics this year will be: Helen A. Clarke, "Poetic Drama"; Charlotte Porter, "Poet Lore"; Richard Boleslavsky, director of the American Laboratory Theater, "The Life and Problems of the Actor," and George Pierce Baker, director of the Yale University Theater, "The College and Play."

DR. HOPKINS URGES KEEPING UP TO DATE

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 13 (P)—"There is no man in the world who can say that any given thing is right," Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, told Manchester alumni at their annual banquet here last night.

"The most it is possible to say is that we have evolved an hypothesis that seems to be working. The institutions in the United States that will prove to be meeting best the needs of the day are those that are prepared most frequently to re-examine their methods and adjust themselves to new conditions. That what Dartmouth is trying to do."

DEAN OF AGRICULTURE AT CONNECTICUT NAMED

STORES, Conn., Jan. 13 (Special)—Prof. George C. White, head of the dairy department of the Connecticut Agricultural College, has been appointed by President Charles L. Beach as dean of agriculture. He succeeds Prof. William L. Slater, who resigned to take up the directorship of the Storrs experiment station.

L. V. Tirrell, has been appointed sheep specialist. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in the class of 1920, and has been teaching at the University of New Hampshire. Alfred A. Doppel, a graduate of Cornell, class of 1924, has become an extension specialist.

Appropriate music by the Jordan

DRUNKENNESS DROPS OVER 50 PER CENT IN EIGHT N. H. CITIES

Arrests Under Dry Law Less Than Half the Number of Last Year of License

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 13 (Special)—Arrests for drunkenness in New Hampshire last year were less than half the number for the last year of license.

The eight New Hampshire cities on which the most careful figures have been kept reported 8220 arrests for drunkenness from May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918, the last full year of license. The same eight cities reported 3674 arrests for drunkenness for the calendar year 1925. The individual records of these communities are given here.

City:	Last Year of License of 1925	Year
Concord	520	188
Dover	444	238
Franklin	419	24
Hanover	359	208
Nashua	808	461
Portsmouth	1178	239
Somersworth	178	41
Totals	8220	3674

The figures from the state Law Enforcement Department show not only that for these eight cities the arrests for drunkenness are still considerably less than half of the number for the last year of license but they indicate that the number has begun to decline.

LEGISLATION TOPIC OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Conference of Two Districts Held in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 13 (Special)—Arguments for and against legislative measures under consideration by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs were presented yesterday at a luncheon conference of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Districts, held at Hotel Kimball, under the auspices of the Hampden County Women's Club.

Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, spoke in support of the bill seeking to amend the law governing school attendance and employment of pupils of from 14 to 16 years of age.

The Wadsworth-Garrett amendment proposing to change the provision of amending the Federal Constitution was advocated in an address by Gasper D. Bacon, state senator, and opposed in a letter prepared for the club federation and read by Mrs. Robert J. Culbert, state legislative chairman.

Cornelius A. Parker, counsel for the Massachusetts Civic League, advocated the bill to amend the veterans' preference act by reducing the preference shown to veterans over others taking civil service examinations. James T. Williams, Jr., opposed the bill.

FURNITURE CO. AGREES TO SETTLE ITS CLAIM

Francis P. Murray, counsel for the Gray Furniture Company, which provided the African mahogany desks and chairs for the remodeled City Council Chamber as well as the carpet, at a cost of \$16,500, to the payment of which the Boston Finance Commission objected and Mayor Curley refused to sanction, agreed to a settlement of the claim by a master at the hearing before Judge Crosby in the Equity Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. Murray said that as a means to changing the conditions of the injunction proceedings brought by the distinguished visitor the General expressed to Mr. Quincy his desire to meet Mrs. Quincy. The reception was accordingly arranged and was a small and select affair in Hamilton Place. This and other of the tableaux were arranged by Miss Martha A. S. Shannon.

Participants in Jordan Marsh Jubilee



© The Noetzl Studios

Daughters of Isadore Braggiotti, an Employee of Jordan's in the Early Days, Observe Event by Introducing Their New Dance, "Romance."

Days and Songs of Jenny Lind Recalled and Sung at Jordan's

Miss Greta Milos Howell, Clad in Style of 1850, Sings Favorite Airs, Accompanied on Identical Piano Used at Original Concerts

Jenny Lind became something more than a memory and old Boston days became vivid and real to hundreds of men and women who crowded the recreation hall of the Jordan Marsh Company this afternoon, some of them coming from far parts to take part in the company's re-visualization of events of the last century in Boston as a part of its diamond jubilee.

Today there were scenes from the social life of old Boston, some of them public, as the Jenny Lind episode, and some of them never generally known, as was that of a quiet little reception given to the Marquis de Lafayette by Mrs. Josiah Quincy in 1824.

At that time and in the course of the public celebration in honor of the distinguished visitor the General expressed to Mr. Quincy his desire to meet Mrs. Quincy. The reception was accordingly arranged and was a small and select affair in Hamilton Place. This and other of the tableaux were arranged by Miss Martha A. S. Shannon.

"Jenny Lind" Reappears

Impersonated by Miss Greta Milos Howell of Norham, Jenny Lind appeared and sang. She wore a gown of rich brocade and real lace that was worn in 1850. She sang the songs that Jenny Lind sang on her visit to Boston in 1850, songs which were obtained with difficulty, some of them being out of print.

The piano used was the original Chickering on which the real Jenny Lind's accompaniments were played. It was brought across the continent for this occasion, having traveled all the way to San Francisco to take part in some celebration there.

Among the exhibition of treasures distributed through the store is a framed invitation to the ball given in Boston in 1860 to the Prince of Wales.

Another is a letter signed by Jenny Lind and written to William R. Dwight of Brooklyn. In one collection, besides many other articles, is a certificate of membership in the Order of Cincinnati, signed by George Washington and General Knox, and issued to Louis Joseph Mills. Here, too, are the hair trunk, field glasses and other things carried by Lieutenant Mills in the procession.

Breathing of courts and life across the sea, which seems curiously related to affairs in the new America, is an exquisite workbox that belonged to Marie Antoinette, and now loaned to the Jordan Marsh Company.

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Among the "Jenny Lind" songs sung today were "Greetings to America," "I've Left My Snow-Clad Hills," "Norwegian Echo Song," "My Home, My Happy Home," composed expressly for Miss Lind by G. A. Hodson; "The Last Rose of Summer," the "Twenty-Eighteen Air," and "Home Sweet Home."

This was followed by a tableau of the Prince of Wales and some of his partners at the ball given in Boston, at the Boston Opera House on Oct. 18, 1860. A dance included "Romance" by the Misses Berthe and Francesca Braggiotti, came next.

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The art course is to be given by Miss Margaret L. Wheeler, beginning Jan. 22, at the store of the William Flinn's Sons Company, with alternating courses at the Boston Art Museum and Fenway Court.

RESIDENTS OPPOSE ROAD ELECTRIFICATION

Residents of the Harrison Square district in Dorchester protested in a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs and Streets Railways yesterday that electrification of the Shawmut branch as a part of the Boston Elevated system would mean poorer service for them unless a station is provided at Harrison Square.

H. Ware Bainum, representing the public trustees of the Elevated, said that patronage does not warrant such a station at Harrison Square. It would cost \$800,000, he said, and because the station would have to be constructed on a curve, serious engineering difficulties in stopping trains there would be involved.

REINSTATEMENT PLEA LOSES

The city of Boston acted legally last July when it dispensed with the services of Joseph Lannon, a hoisting engineer and World War veteran, when it had no further employment for him, so Judge Palmer, in the Roxbury District Court, decided yesterday after Mr. Lannon had petitioned for reinstatement. Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the city transit department, told the court the work at which Mr. Lannon had been employed had been completed and as he had never been a permanent employee, he had been allowed to seek other work.

Appropriate music by the Jordan

ARMY AND NAVY LODGE PLANNED

Officers Who Are Masons Plan to Meet at Old Fort Independence

Boston is soon to have a new Masonic lodge, to be composed entirely of military and naval men, said to be the third of its kind in the United States. Organization of the proposed lodge is already under way and more than 100 charter members have signified their intention to join. The Society of the Cincinnati, a society of military and naval officers who are members of the Masonic fraternity, is sponsoring the establishment of the proposed lodge, to be known as Maj.-Gen. Henry Knox Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Supporters of the movement selected the name of the lodge, in honor of the chief of artillery for Gen. George Washington and a man who held the positions of Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy at the same time. Membership in the new lodge is to be restricted to army, navy, national guard and similar men.

It is hoped to have arrangements completed in time for the first meeting and institution on board the historic old frigate Constitution at the Charlestown Navy Yard on Feb. 22, a date particularly fitting because of its connection with the early history of the country and the man for whom the lodge was named.

Fort Independence

Early meetings of the lodge are to be held in the navy yard until permanent quarters can be arranged. Efforts to obtain a section of old Fort Independence, on Castle Island, for this purpose, are being made, and as the Government still retains claims to the fort, though the city of Boston used the island and fort for park purposes, it is expected that arrangements can be made.

Plans have been formed to take a portion of the casemates of Fort Independence, the underground section of the old fort, restore it to as near the condition that it was in 1776 as is possible, and equip it with the necessary paraphernalia for use as a lodge room. This is expected to take four or five months, after final permission to use it has been obtained.

Proposed Officers

Col. Frederick G. Bauer, of the reserves, and Past Master of Ellicott Lodge of Jamaica Plain and also of Wessagusset Lodge of Weymouth, is named as the first Worshipful Master of the proposed lodge. Col. George D. Moore, U. S. A., attached to the inspector-general's department at the Army Base, South Boston, is slated for Senior Warden, Col. William E. Horton, U. S. A., quartermaster at the Army Base, is to be the Junior Warden, W. N. Phelps, warrant officer, U. S. A., has been selected for Secretary, and Col. F. B. Lawlor of the reserves, as Treasurer.

Other officers have not yet been fully decided upon, but Brig.-Gen. Walter E. Lombard, M. N. G., is expected to be the first marshal, and Maj.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey, U. S. A., retired, is expected to have an important office.

Other Military Lodges in the United States of this kind are Army Lodge No. 1, of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and a similar body located at Fort Monroe, Va.

THE OLD CLOCK ON THE STAIRS' HOUSE SOON MAY BE RAZED

Site of Home Associated With Longfellow Poem Wanted for School

Massachusetts has in its State Treasury \$1,050,000 in available cash, instead of \$52,000, according to a decision handed down last night by Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General.

Many of the towns that have added grace and beauty to historic occasions. Miss Isabella Hopkinson, for instance, wore a gown in which her grandmother, then Miss Harriet Appleton, danced at the ball in honor of the Prince of Wales, in 1860. Mrs. George Washington Berrian wore one worn by her mother at an Old Guard ball in 1860; Miss Gertrude M. Graves had on a gown worn by her aunt when presented at court to Louis Napoleon.

Among the exhibition of treasures distributed through the store is a framed invitation to the ball given in Boston in 1860 to the Prince of Wales.

Another is a letter signed by Jenny Lind and written to William R. Dwight of Brooklyn. In one collection, besides many other articles, is a certificate of membership in the Order of Cincinnati, signed by George Washington and General Knox, and issued to Louis Joseph Mills. Here, too, are the hair trunk, field glasses and other things carried by Lieutenant Mills in the procession.

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The proposed razing of the Appleton house has provoked a wide protest. It was in the picture-esque old mansion built in 1780 by Nathan Appleton, a Boston merchant whose daughter, Francis, became the poet's bride, that the two visited on their wedding trip. Two years later the verses appeared, and ever since Appleton house has been closely with the Longfellow tradition.

HARVARD ALUMNI ELECT MARSHAL

Name James Lawrence, Whose Class Plans 25th Reunion

James Lawrence, first marshal of the Harvard class of 1901, and member of the firm of McFadden, Sands & Company, cotton merchants, has been chosen chief marshal of the Alumni for this year's Commencement.

He was elected by the directors of the Harvard Alumni Association, upon nomination by his classmates, in accordance with the usual custom of having the chief marshal selected each year from the class which will celebrate at Comm

1926 CARS SHOW BRIGHT COLORS

Many Improvements in Detail Noted at Show—Accessory Field Interests

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A variety of improvements are embodied in models being shown at the National Automobile Show here. The refinements of detail including important changes in design and in policy of several cars.

Four-wheel brakes, which began to gain favor last year, are a regular feature of many of the cars, while balloon tires, also last year's feature, are a standard part of the equipment of practically all the cars exhibited. Bright colors add the attractiveness of many of the exhibits, although they are not standard, the lighter varnish, with stripes, being optional with the pur-

chaser. Prominent among the cars of a distinctly sports type is the new Stutz eight-cylinder, with four-wheel brakes, worm drive rear axle and other innovations which are attracting a large number of visitors to its booth.

Another interesting exhibit is that of the Locomobile Junior Eight, which combines the Locomobile workmanship with a car of lighter weight and brings it into the medium priced class. The company is also showing its more palatial limousines. Few touring cars are shown by the makers of the latest cars.

Interest in man-made because of its rapid progress from a position of being comparatively unknown to that of a car of distinction is the Rickenbacker exhibit. One of the pioneers of the industry in installing four-wheel brakes and balloon tires as standard equipment, the Rickenbacker has several cars in its exhibit.

The Buick, Dodge, Peerless, Reo, Hudson and Willys-Knight exhibits attract large numbers of visitors, among whom are many present owners and prospective purchasers, according to representatives of the companies.

The Reo has added an extra brake lever for those who desire it, while its exhibition is featured by a cream-colored sport roadster which is among the distinctive cars of the show. The Lincoln, the so-called "big brother" of the Ford, is regarded as one of the outstanding of the higher-priced cars, and has a new form of tonneau, windshield and deck.

In the accessory field motorcar owners revel among a variety of innovations and improvements—on standard devices, which add to the comfort, pleasure or necessities of motoring. Among those attracting the greatest interest among drivers was a lamp floodlight which illuminates the right-hand side of the road, thus making it possible to spot pedestrians walking on the roadside in the country where there are no sidewalks.

In attendance the show is expected to set new records, the number of persons present during the first three days indicating that new marks may be reached.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (P)—Gradual price increases are being seriously considered by automobile manufacturers, according to Charles W. Nash, president of the Nash Motors Company, here to attend the National Automobile Show.

He attributed price reductions last fall in certain makes of motorcars to an effort to stimulate sales because of a noted slackening of orders. "None of these companies had any real license to reduce prices," Mr. Nash said. "There are no less than 40 articles used in the manufacture of automobiles that have advanced all the way from 5 to 40 per cent, and the late increase in rubber had added an actual cost of \$25 to every Nash advanced-six model."

STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTION
NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The following have been elected members of the New York Stock Exchange nominating committee for 1926: Harold Hartshorne, C. Stanley Reinhart, Martin B. Saporta, Charles C. Walbridge and Harold H. Weeks.

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ROAD BUILDERS REPORT VAST SAVING IN MOTOR MAINTENANCE

Association, Meeting in Chicago, Told That of 3,000,000 Miles of Highways in United States, Only 430,000 Are Hard Surfaced

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Of approximately 3,000,000 miles of roads in the United States, only 430,000 are surfaced with gravel, or better material, it was stated here by William H. Connell, engineering executive and acting secretary of highways of Pennsylvania, in presenting his address as president of the American Road Builders' Association. The significance of this condition is that the road building industry, which makes it possible for America to move on wheels, is yet in its infancy, he said, and that additional mileage of hard-surfaced roads necessary to meet the world's transportation demands will result in a substantial increase in highway expenditures each year for an indefinite time. Continuing, he said:

In the case of both Pennsylvania and the entire United States, building of improved roads has saved

SIX COUNTRIES DISCUSS UNION

(Continued from Page 1)

the adoption of a monetary unit common to all six banks, issuable by these banks and acceptable in each state.

Third, traffic—by which rail and water traffic disrupted by interposition after the war of new frontiers would be taken up again. He mentioned the case of the oldest double-track railway in the Austro-Hungarian Empire—the Vienna, Bratislava and Budapest—which today is disused, and, instead, a longer single track line—the Vienna, Bruck and Budapest, opened because the former route passes through the corner of Czechoslovakia.

Out of a total of 46,000 kilometers of railway once operated in Austria-Hungary, today 6,000 rust for similar reasons. The solution, Dr. Hantos believes, lies in the economic union of the railways of these six states. In the same way the Danube water traffic has dwindled to one-tenth its prewar total because the free-way is now intercepted by bordering states' tariff booms.

The Central European Institute is supported by prominent authorities in each country, and, conducted by distinguished professors and experts on questions of political economy, it is said, will prepare the ground for such a future union. The institute will strive to answer the questions whether it is theoretically and technically possible to create such a union. The institute will work by publication, lectures, and through its research department. Its head office for the first three years will be in Vienna. The present quarters are at Stephansplatz 3, and for each succeeding 3-year period, respectively, at Prague, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, and Warsaw.

It must be noted that both Italy and Germany are left out of these plans. The reason for this is that England and France oppose their inclusion, whereas, uniting Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, and Jugoslavia in the manner under consideration, simply reconstitutes much the same markets as the prewar and leaves Italy and Germany on the same competitive basis as England and France. Incidentally, England's trade with the territories in the Danube basin is today only one-third what it was before the war.

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JAPAN SEEKING INDUSTRIAL GAIN

Dr. Ikeda Reports Nation Resigned to American Immigration Law

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9 (Staff Correspondence)—"You may say upon authority of one who knows the temper and attitude of Japan that the Japanese Government is quite resigned to the immigration restrictions imposed upon us by the United States and that we are beginning to appreciate the sincerity of America in endeavoring as President Coolidge indicated, to seek some means besides immigration to prove American friendship and respect."

This opinion was expressed by Dr. K. Ikeda, honorary professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Dr. Ikeda is en route to Washington, where he will do research work. He sees for Japan a great future, but a future, as he says, built on achievements in her own field. Colonization schemes nearer home and industrial development along special lines to overcome the handicap of lack in natural resources are, and should be, the objectives of the Japanese, Dr. Ikeda believes.

Colonization Planned

"Admitted the immigration question and America's restrictions against Japan did cause resentment at the time, the fact remains that neither the question nor the restrictions are viewed in the same light by Japanese today," said Dr. Ikeda. "Japan is faced by a serious situation of overpopulation. American concessions which would permit 150 Japanese to enter the United States yearly under a quota law might satisfy our pride, but that is all. Opinion grows in Japan that the ill-feeling and bitterness incident to the struggle to get a small quota assignment as well as the possibilities of failure at the end is not worth the effort. And it would leave our main problem unsolved."

"So we are going to Manchuria and Mongolia. Colonization schemes are under way, privately financed, to develop areas in these regions. The Island of Hokkaido, north of Japan, is also the destination of many mil-

grants. This island alone will people 10,000,000 and sustain them. The present population is only 3,000,000. Even in Korea new methods of intensive cultivation have not been exhausted. Manchuria is potential in mining, especially coal, and in the growing of cereals, and that staple, the soy bean.

Water Power Chief Asset

"Japan's economic problem awaits the development of capital to solve it. We are training industrial engineers as a step in that direction. In the near future we hope to produce more iron and steel under re-organization work now progressing. Water power is our chief asset. It is being applied in efforts to facilitate the manufacture of imported raw materials for export."

"Japan has turned the corner to a new perspective. In the press of social and industrial problems, militarism and jingoism are on the wane, a subsidence which has been quickened by proofs of American generosity both public and private in so many directions as to convince us that assurances of President Coolidge are genuine." The recent donation of \$4,000,000 by the Rockefeller Institute for the rebuilding of the library at Tokyo is but one of a score of instances to prove that a quota law is not the only tie to bind Japan and the United States in bonds of international friendship."

ENLISTMENT OF WOMEN VOTERS IS SOUGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—For the purpose of proving that suffrage for women is a success, Mrs. Mary Scully has organized her first "Right at Home Club" in Brooklyn. This new organization is designed to get the stay-at-home woman who seldom takes an interest in anything outside her little circle to vote.

The "Right at Home Club" is officially the Regular Democratic Association of the Thirteenth Election District of Kings County. Mrs. Scully's method in this club will be to bring education in political matters into the home. She believes that woman's suffrage is not a failure and intends to prove it.

Mrs. Scully became general organizer for the Garment Makers' Union in 1912. Later she became general organizer for the American Federation of Labor and aided in getting an eight-hour law for women passed in Connecticut.

The Library

Library Conditions in Shantung

By JOHN C. B. KWEI

LIBRARIAN, Augustine Library, Shantung Christian University, Tsinan

I N CONSERVATIVE Shantung, one of the chief problems today is that of decreasing illiteracy. Eighty-five per cent of the population, which reaches the total of 36,500,000, can neither read nor write. In addition to the half-day schools, language-made-easy schools, public continuation schools and daily vacation Bible schools, the public libraries are enlisted in the campaign. A movement has arisen to convert the storehouses of books, jealously guarded by thick doors and heavy locks, into living and attractive libraries.

At present, excluding private collections, there may be said to be three kinds of libraries in Shantung: public libraries, society libraries and school libraries. In 1908 Shantung introduced the public library, at least in name. Each district now has some sort of public library, supported by the provincial or the local government. It may be merely a place to read newspapers, or it may be one for getting a good view, if it is situated near some beautiful spot like the Tsin Lake, or, finally, it may be a place where a collection of books, chosen for their age, rarity and depth of learning, are kept for the use of scholars. As a whole, on account of political unrest, stringency of finances, and lack of unity among the librarians, the services rendered by these public libraries do not count for very much.

Private Society Libraries

Society libraries are in the first stages of development and the total number is not great. Generally a library of this nature has its expenses met by the society. As a result the privilege of using it is confined to members. Practically speaking, however, better records can be made by this kind of library than by the public library. They are indeed much like the American subscription libraries of 50 or 60 years ago.

Nearly every middle school in Shantung has some sort of collection of books. As compared with the other two kind of libraries, the management may be a little better, partly because of the willingness of the librarians to learn and partly because of their contact with the latest news of the library world. The only college library in the province is that of the Shantung Christian University. It has a building to itself, 100 feet by 50, with two stories. For number of volumes, it ranks eighth among the college libraries of China. There are approximately 21,000 books, Chinese and foreign.

Tsinan Librarians Organize

From the above, one sees that China has books. Yes, plenty. Chinese libraries are famous for their collections. What they need is circulation. How to get that, China can learn from the American libraries.

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With the hope of improving library efficiency, a group of librarians gathered in Tsinan in September, 1924, to form the Tsinan Library Association. This was an important event in the history of Shantung libraries. Two things may be said to have resulted from it. First, is an effort to standardize Chinese classification and cataloging. "Dewey's Decimal Classification and Relative Index for Chinese Libraries" has recently been published and orders received for it from parts of China and Japan. Another book on Chinese classification will soon appear. Second, is due to the economic advantage of co-operation. For example, publishers in the past have not given libraries discounts on the purchase of books. The master is now being favorably considered by the trade. This is just the beginning. Many other possibilities lie ahead.

Among other hopeful signs are the organization of the Shantung Library Association and the occurrence of such conferences as the one planned by the China Association for Christian Higher Education for Feb. 12-16. It will take the form of library sectional meetings. The program includes the following speeches: The Chinese Collection in a Christian College Library by Mr. Liu, head of the Chinese department of the University of Nanking, and Andrew Wang, Librarian, Nanking Library; College Library Administration, by Miss Hayes, Librarian, St. John's University; College Reserved Books by Li Sia-yuen, University of Nanking; How Can Christian College Libraries in China Aid One Another, by Samuel T. Y. Sung, Librarian, Central China University.

That the public library movement will sooner or later take its root in Shantung has become the strong conviction of the librarians, educators and the people. This is important in this growth time and the number of persons who understand what is being sought. Foreign friends can do much to help, with gifts of books and in other ways. Eventually a library in Shantung will be no longer a locked treasure but a social organization, for the poor as well as the rich, for the ignorant as well as the educated, for the young as well as for the old. Then Shantung will not be the most conservative, but, from the library standpoint, the most progressive province of 50 or 60 years ago.

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as Well as Entertain

Munich

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

ONE of the most interesting museums ever built and the largest and most complete of its kind is the German Museum in Munich which was opened last May. The object of this museum is to convey a picture of the development of natural science and technology for historic and educational purposes. The idea originated with Dr. Oskar von Miller who proposed for the first time at a meeting of the Society of German Engineers in 1908, the project since has worked for the realization of it. The first collection of objects was exhibited to the public in 1906 in the building of the National Museum in this city; later other rooms in an evacuated barrack were added. Now the museum has a home of its own. Building activity was commenced in 1906, according to the plans of Gabriel von Seidel, but was interrupted by the war.

The German Museum, beautifully situated on a small island of the River Isar, the outskirts of Munich, covers 12,000 square meters, and offers a space of about 40,000 square meters for exhibition purposes. There are three stories above ground and two stories in the basement containing the mining section, part of the marine ships section, and a number of workshops. Two of its halls are 13 meters high, while the central hall has a height of 22 meters. A walk once through all rooms covers a distance of about 14 kilometers. The magnificent building is crowned by three cupolas used for astronomical purposes and a tower 83 meters in height. This tower does not bear the name of a saint, but shows on its three dials of five meters' diameter each, the indications of a barometer, of a hydrometer, the temperature and the velocity of the wind.

A second building is about to be erected opposite the main entrance which will contain a library and lecture halls. This library, which has been temporarily installed in another building, already comprises 90,000 books on natural science and technology dating from all periods, as well as a collection of technical drawings, historical documents, portraits and photographs.

GIFTS FROM MAKERS AND COLLECTORS

Almost the entire building material and the exhibits are donations. Architects and building companies, iron and steel works, and concrete plants took pride in contributing everything that was necessary for the construction of the museum. Machine factories presented the museum with their earliest and latest machines, with costly models of their planes, miniaature models of astronomical instruments, donated telescopes. Private persons willingly gave valuable specimens from their collections and the Bavarian Academy of Science even presented its entire collection of mathematical and physical instruments.

The museum, however, is not a haphazard compilation of exhibits but is very carefully organized. In most instances each section is a continuation of the preceding department, and the exhibits themselves are arranged in historical order or, inasmuch as they represent machinery, in the order of the manufacturing process.

Almost Every Model Works

Almost every exhibit bears a card giving a short explanation. One of the principal features of the museum is that almost every model can be worked either by the visitor himself or by an attendant. In the electrical section, for instance, the visitor after reading the explanations of the terms voltage, ampere, etc., need only press one or two buttons or move a rheostat and various meters will immediately show what he has just read. In this way school children can acquaint themselves with the fundamentals of electricity, acoustics, optics, etc., and in a few minutes, by personal experiments, learn what would otherwise take many hours of study.

Another very helpful feature is that the attendants in the various sections are experts on the subjects of the exhibits under their care. The educative value of this can be seen from a small example which was related to the writer by the attendant of the paper section. A few days ago, he said, a workman from a paper factory had visited his department and had closely studied the exhibits. On leaving he told the attendant that, although he had worked almost all his life in a paper mill, he had never known the various stages of the production of paper until he had visited the museum.

THE MARVELOUS PLANETARIUM

Decidedly the most interesting exhibit in the museum is the planetarium which may be described as one of the most marvelous apparatus ever constructed. The visitor enters a darkened room and sees all the stars of the northern hemisphere and the sun and the moon moving across the dark sky of night. The sun is a large round shining disk rising and setting, traversing the sky either close to the horizon or approaching its zenith according to whether it is

New German Museum in Munich Pictures Development of Natural Science and Technology With Workable Models



Photograph Reproduced by Permission of the German Museum.

Upper Left: Interior of a Salt Mine, as Shown in the Mining Section of the Museum.

Upper Right: Seventeenth Century Paper Mill Transferred From Hainsberg, Germany, to the Museum and Exhibited in the Paper Section.

Lower Left: Tower of the Museum, With Dials on Which Are Shown the Indications of the Barometer, Hydrometer, Thermometer, Anemometer.

Lower Right: The German Museum, Built on a Small Island in the River Isar, on the Outskirts of Munich.

known mineral. The next section through which he passes, or rather, into which he descends by a real mine elevator from the surface, is devoted to mining. Here he must squeeze through narrow passages such as are encountered in mines. In this manner he passes through exact copies of coal, ore, salt, potash, lignite and other mines.

Next to follow is the foundry section where there is an interesting life-size imitation of a foundry of a hundred years ago with two huge pairs of bellows driven by a water wheel the axle of which is a crudely cut tree trunk. The visitor now comes to one of the largest halls of the museum, that devoted to engines. Here everything in this line, is exhibited from the smallest cogged wheel of a windmill of the eighteenth century, with a diameter of about three meters, to modern turbines and gasoline engines. Thus ample opportunity is offered for interesting comparisons, showing for instance that a steam engine of 1000 horsepower built in 1883 has the same size of a steam engine of 100 horsepower built in 1841 and that a turbine in an electric power plant together with its electric generator needs about one-third of the space of a modern, fast-running steam engine.

Development of the Bicycle

In another room one of the first gas engines built by Otto in 1867 is shown side by side with the first Diesel engine and the first Hirthwath gas turbine. The visitor then passes into the traffic section. Interesting is the first bicycle, invented by Von Drais in 1817, who used it for the support of the body, keeping his feet on the ground. A bicycle built in 1850 already shows pedals which were, however, fixed directly to the front wheel, the diameter of which was gradually increased in order to obtain a greater speed, ultimately resulting in the high wheel. A bicycle built in 1890 is equipped with one of Dunlop's first pairs of tires. In an adjoining room the first gasoline automobile, built by the German Daimler in 1885, is shown. It is an ordinary carriage with the engine placed between the legs of the two passengers riding on the back seat.

Early Engines at Work

Another interesting exhibit in the German Museum is an exact replica of James Watt's first steam engine, exhibited in the Kensington Museum in London. It can be set in motion by an electric motor giving the visitor an idea of how the various parts worked. There is also an exact copy of Stephenson's first railway engine, "Puffing Billy," the original of which is also exhibited in the Kensington Museum. This engine has been tried out on two occasions under the same conditions as in Stephenson's time.

After having accumulated sufficient capital, Stephenson, in the section "Ships," is the first German submarine cut in two, thus showing its interior. In the aeronautical section one of Lilienthal's first gliders is to be seen, also the first all-metal monoplanes constructed by Professor Juncker.

In the section "Paper" an old mill is exhibited which was built in 1700, and takes up a whole room. In its time it produced about 60 kilograms

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Annual January

WHITE SALE

Silk and Batiste Lingerie, Corsets, Negligees

NOW IN PROGRESS

Annual January

SALE OF FURS

Our Entire Stock of Fine Furs Greatly Reduced

MT. ISA LIKENED TO BROKEN HILL

Experts Claim It Will Outrival Mines Famous for Over 40 Years

BRISBANE, Queensl., Dec. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The Queensland Parliament has approved of the construction of a railway to Mt. Isa which it is believed will, in the near future, become one of the greatest producers of silver, lead and zinc among the mining fields of the world. On the strength of expert reports it is claimed that Mt. Isa will outrival Broken Hill in New South Wales, which has been world famous for over 40 years and now has a population of 30,000.

According to the Queensland Government geologist, the productive area of Mt. Isa is greater than that of Broken Hill, which is said to contain the greatest silver-lead field in the world, while assays have shown that the ore, on the average, is richer in mineral. Furthermore, the Government geologist's estimate of the life of the Mt. Isa mineral field is approximately a century.

The Mt. Isa Mines, Ltd., and the Mt. Isa Proprietary Silver Lead, Ltd., the two principal companies on the field, already have spent £120,000 on developmental work. By an agreement entered into with the Queensland Government the same two companies undertake to spend £150,000 and £50,000 respectively on the further development of the field on or before the railway is completed; also similar amounts, in each instance, upon water conservation and upon machinery and plant, within six months after the opening of the railway for public traffic.

T. M. Owen, one of America's leading experts in metallurgy and mining engineering, recently spent some weeks at Mt. Isa inspecting the various ore bodies, with a view to advising the management as to the most suitable methods of metallurgical treatment to be adopted.

QUEBEC DEVELOPING ITS HORSEPOWER

QUEBEC, Jan. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Quebec led the Canadian provinces in the installation of new hydropower last year, with an increase of 342,000 horsepower, compared with 199,750 in Ontario and 53,884 in British Columbia. At the beginning of this year Canada had a total hydro development of 4,238,453 h. p., the total installation in Ontario being 1,784,932 h. p., in Quebec 1,746,406, in British Columbia 414,706 h. p. The principal development in Quebec was that of the Duke-Price Power Company, on the Saguenay, with an initial installation of 380,000 h. p., which is expected to be brought to 480,000 next month.

ment of almost every instrument throughout the ages is shown by various original exhibits. Rows of pianos, for instance, show the development of this instrument from the clavichord invented by Johann Weiss in 1702 in which the wires are struck by the keys themselves, and the spinet in which a goose-quill pulls the wires to the piano with hammers first built in 1740, up to modern concert grands and organs. An original piano, built by Bartolomeo Cristofari, the inventor of the hammer, is shown, also a traveling piano used in Mozart's time (1785), and a grand piano that belonged to the Empress Catherine of Russia.

Adjoining the musical section is the chemical section where several rooms are exact replicas of several laboratories of previous centuries. The early chemicals used in a laboratory of the sixteenth century, a notice says, were turpentine oil, spirits of wine, sugar, and carbonate of ammonia. In another room one specimen of every known chemical element is shown, while 600 of the 4000 by-products from coal tar are shown in so many glasses.

Next follows the foundry section where there is an interesting life-size imitation of a foundry of a hundred years ago with two huge pairs of bellows driven by a water wheel the axle of which is a crudely cut tree trunk. The visitor now comes to one of the largest halls of the museum, that devoted to engines. Here everything in this line, is exhibited from the smallest cogged wheel of a windmill of the eighteenth century, with a diameter of about three meters, to modern turbines and gasoline engines. Thus ample opportunity is offered for interesting comparisons, showing for instance that a steam engine of 1000 horsepower built in 1883 has the same size of a steam engine of 100 horsepower built in 1841 and that a turbine in an electric power plant together with its electric generator needs about one-third of the space of a modern, fast-running steam engine.

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Next follows the musical section where there is a model of a paper machine, the original of which can produce in a minute 150 meters of paper 3/4 meters broad, illustrating the evolution of paper making from the time of the first paper mill to the present day. These were produced for the stage by the Italian Peruzzi at the close of the fifteenth century in Rome.

In the section "Physics" the original hemispheres of Guericke, known as the Magdeburg hemispheres, are exhibited with which he showed in the seventeenth century for the first time the existence of atmospheric pressure. In the electrical section are seen several original apparatus that Heinrich Hertz used in his experiments with electric waves which led to the invention of wireless telegraphy.

Everyone Plays the Instruments

Next follows the musical section which can be heard afar off, since everyone is permitted to play the instruments himself. Here the development

A More Exquisite English Primrose

Haenlein's first watches, which he constructed in 1630 in Nuremberg, and which owing to their egg shape were called Nuremberg Eier (Nuremberg Eggs), are exhibited among other specimens of watches and clocks in the department for measuring instruments. Models of stage settings in the mathematical section show the progress which followed the employment of the laws of perspective on the stage. These were produced for the stage by the Italian Peruzzi at the close of the fifteenth century in Rome.

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Elliott's New Giant-Flowered Polyanthus are a hybrid strain which preserve all the charm of the old English primroses with the addition of unusual size, an amazing wealth of beautiful colors and art shades, and some special quality of hardness and vigor that makes them grow to perfection under American conditions. The plants are sturdy and compact in growth, carrying flower clusters of immense size. Easy to grow; hardy, blooming year after year, a real acquisition, welcomed by every lover of fine gardens. (Rare) Packets, 30 cts. each.

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Elliott's Sweet-Scented Lupines are a hybrid strain which preserve all the charm of the old English primroses with the addition of unusual size, an amazing wealth of beautiful colors and art shades, and some special quality of hardness and vigor that makes them grow to perfection under American conditions. The plants are sturdy and compact in growth, carrying flower clusters of immense size. Easy to grow; hardy, blooming year after year, a real acquisition, welcomed by every lover of fine gardens. (Rare) Packets, 30 cts. each.

Three Other Elliott Specialties for Flower Lovers

Shirley Foxgloves. This magnificent strain, growing 5 to 7 feet tall, with massive flower spikes 3 and 4 feet long, created a sensation with the gardeners who were privileged to grow it last season. The bell-like blossoms range from white to dark rose, handsomely marked with maroon and chocolate. Hardy perennial, blooming from June to Fall. Seed still very scarce. (Packets, 25 cts. each.)

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Elliott's Garden Book for 1926 is bigger, more complete and more helpful than ever before. It describes hundreds of flower specialties and exclusive introductions for the out-of-the-ordinary garden, with a section devoted to the choicest garden vegetables. The edition is limited. Write for your copy today.

Elliott's Sweet-Scented Lupines are a hybrid strain which preserve all the charm of the old English primroses with the addition of unusual size, an amazing wealth of beautiful colors and art shades, and some special quality

RADIO

HUGE BRITISH STATION NEARS COMPLETION

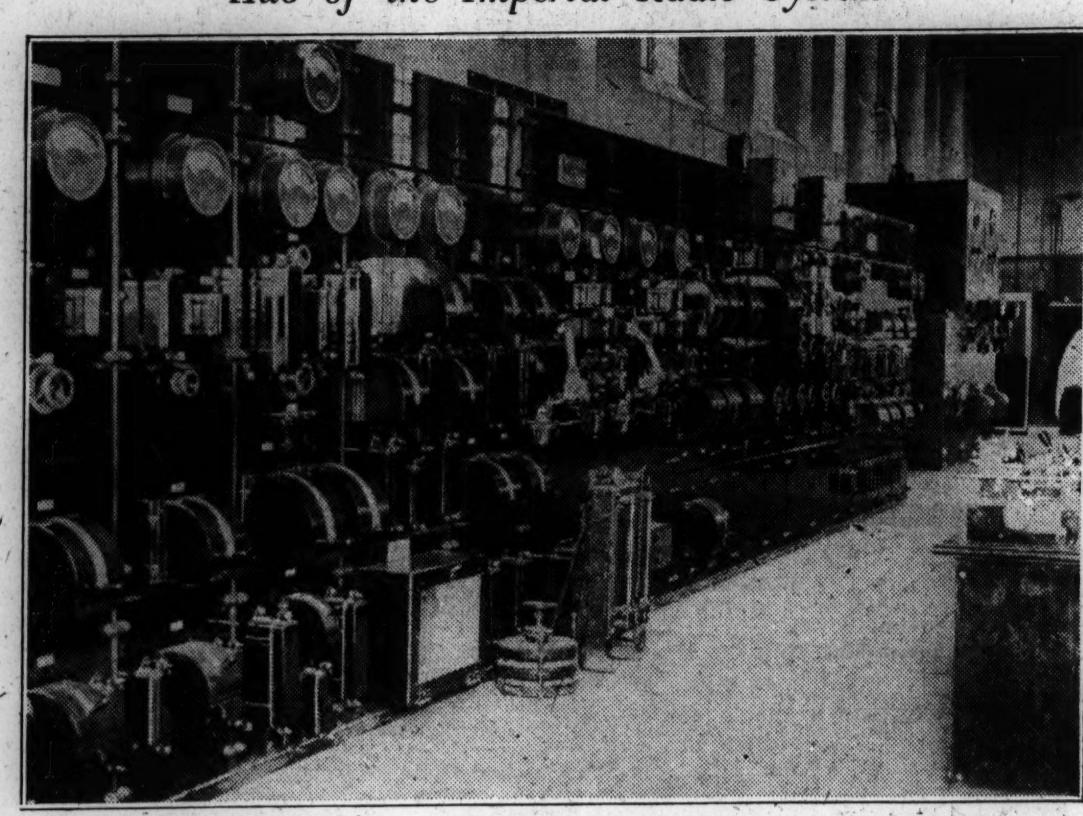
Rugby, Center of Imperial System, Can Utilize 1,500,000 Watts

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The great center of the Imperial wireless system which has been in course of building for the last two years is on the verge of completion and will be in regular use in the course of two to three months. Tests have already taken place, and Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Hong Kong, and Java, all report wonderful strength of signals, and this although only a little more than half power has been used so far.

The Rugby station is built on a site extending to 900 acres, and with the smaller Marconi beam stations, forms, as it were, the hub of the wireless ring of Empire communications. The aerial wires are supported on 12 masts, each 820 feet high, and the total valve power attainable is 1500 kilowatts, which is three times as great as that of any other existing station. Dr. W. H. Eccles, the chairman of the Wireless Telegraphy Commission, stated that by utilizing both long and short waves, messages can be sent simultaneously, and the telephone plant has a range of 5000 miles.

In his description of the plant Dr. Eccles says that a unique feature is that the powerful waves which go out from the aerial start with the vibrations of a tuning fork which are gradually banked up by thermionic valves till they reach a total of 700 horsepower. The interior of the machinery room somewhat resembles a 10-mile apart.



Low Tension Switchboard in the Valve Room of the New Powerful Wireless Plant at Rugby.

The engine room of a huge ocean liner or some great hydroelectric powerhouse, with its rows of dials and switches.

Radio listeners have been reassured by Dr. Eccles' announcement that when Rugby was using 25 times the power of the Daventry station no interference was experienced at all, although the stations are only 12 miles apart.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

PWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Concert at the Malecon Band Stand by the General Staff Band of the Cuban Army, Capt. José Molina Torres, band leader.

CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—Children's half-hour—Aunt Bessie.

WBDR, Boston, Mass. (261 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Songs of Dr. J. C. Masse.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (204 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Song message by Dr. J. C. Masse.

WDBR, Boston, Mass. (261 Meters)

7 p. m.—Children's half hour—Aunt Bessie.

Boston Federation of Churches.

8:30 p. m.—Orchestra.

WBDR, Boston, Mass. (261 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—News and weather. 8:30 p. m.—Tango String Quartet; 11—Gilbert Watson and his orchestra from Sunny-side Beach.

WBDR, Boston, Mass. (261 Meters)

7 p. m.—Children's half hour—Aunt Bessie.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Where the Trouble Started

The Romantic '90s, by Richard Le Gallienne. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.50 net.

IT IS no little satisfaction to those of us who knew the '90s to find them rapidly blossoming, at the hands of the critics, into a great period of artistic achievement. Even if we suspected at the time that we were participating in a decade of unusual distinction, we presumably curbed our optimism with the thought that the reputation of an age must have time to mature. It can hardly have occurred to us that in 25 years the glory of the '90s would be proclaimed. Yet the chorus of acclaim is becoming unmistakable, and on all sides we see the "glorious," the "pregnant" and the "romantic" '90s being rounded off into one of the great ages of art and letters.

Mr. Le Gallienne, who may be identified as much with our modern age of enlightenment as with the '90s themselves, should, if anyone, speak with authority. His triple role of poet, publisher's reader and literary reviewer brought him an acquaintance, such as few can have enjoyed, with both masters and masterpieces of the '90s. And when he, in a delightfully informal way, takes us round for a brief but intimate glimpse of each of his illustrious friends, we must confess that it is a wonderful assemblage—a wonderful age.

Giants in the Background

We have "on the heights in the background" some hoary giants still abroad—Spencer, Tennyson, Meredith; then milder and more accessible, the backbone of the decade—Andrew Lang, Austin Dobson, "Flora Macleod," Walter Pater, Edward Gosse and another, and lastly names associated with the break of a new age—Swinburne, Stevenson, Morris and—youthful and more revolutionary—Lionel Johnson, John Davidson, Stephen Phillips, Ernest Dowson, Aubrey Beardsley, the whole period being seasoned with a running comment of sprightly epigrams by Oscar Wilde and of equally sprightly cartoon by "Max."

Picturesque and most difficult to handle were the giants. Herbert Spencer, for example, could not be contradicted, but it was the critics who caused the sage hastily to clasp on his ear-pads and often to show signs of collapse. On one occasion Frederick Harrison, the "Positivist," found himself sitting next to the philosopher at George Henry Lewes' breakfast table and ventured to express opinions with which Spencer did not agree. The ear-pads were at once applied, but Spencer had to be lifted out of his chair and sent home in a hansom cab.

Handled With Care

Tennyson could not brook criticism. He was once a guest at a distinguished luncheon gathering, and, ignoring his surroundings, was spending his time before lunch was announced looking through the new books on the table. Unhappy! He ventured a remark on the poet's backgrounds from the classics. Tennyson "glared at it with infuriated eyes," then boomed out to Lady Tennyson, "My dear, I am afraid we must be going." Without a word, they left the house and the poet went straight to his hansom cab.

Meredith also required careful handling. He had taken his deferred recognition in literature much to heart. Poetry with him was particularly uncontrollable ground. The author, relating his own luncheon with the novelist at Box Hill, had ventured to remind Meredith of an old promise to give him a page of manuscript. "Of course, Mr. Meredith," he said, "I don't expect anything important, I don't expect the manuscript of 'The Egoist' or 'Richard Feverel'—only a little poem." The author saw his mistake too late. "The air seemed to grow still as with imminent thunder, and then, with merciless sarcasm, he let loose his lightning upon me. 'Oh, I see... Mark you! That's what nothing important. Only a little

As It Is, As It Was,
As It May Be

The Pathway of Peace, by Charles Evans Hughes (Harper, \$4). Creative Oxford, by William S. Knickerbocker (Syracuse University, \$2).

The Region Cloud, by Percy Lubbock (Jonathan Cape, 7s. 6d.; Scribner, \$2.50).

Those Zestful Elizabethans

Elizabethan Lyrics, chosen, edited and arranged by Norman Ault. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

A LYRICS is not exactly a breath-taking event in the history of English poetry, but it has its interesting aspects. In the first place it helps to assuage the desires of moss-backed lovers of old cadences, like the present reviewer, and secondly it places it may interest modern experimenters. In view of this, writers also pursued metrical experimentation with a reckless zest. The difference lies chiefly in our attitude toward novelties in verse forms as practiced then and now. One has an impression that the Elizabethans experimented because they had so much to say, the neo-Georgians because they have so little.

The supreme beauty of the best Elizabethan lyrics is doubtless their singing quality. Many of them are lyrics in the literal sense of having actually been set to music. What lovelier cadences are to be found anywhere than those of the anonymous Elizabethan who sang, to the music of Capt. Tobias Hume, the verses beginning:

Fain would I change that note.
To win me love, to charm me
Long to sing by that harmed me.

Fancying that that harmed me.

Besides the pleasure to be taken in the sound and the imagery of the lines, there is delight for the lover of human nature in the insight he gets into the hearts of the men of that spacious era; of a lover who, finding his thrallorishome, has a healthy rebuke in store for the coy lady who feeds him on "cold half-kisses," of devout men like Verstern, whose religion was a vigorous growth rooted in earth, of frolicking boys on the banks of the river, the bowl of men who love good summer weather, fine clothes and martial music, of men like Chiswick Tichborne and Sir Walter Raleigh, who proudly wrote their farewell in verse on the eve of execution:

In this anthology the order of the arrangement of material differs from that of most. Mr. Ault wished to present the evolution of the lyric poetry of the Elizabethan age and to that end, he has arranged the poems year by year rather than by authors or subjects. In this way he believes he has made it possible to follow the changing fashions and phases of the Elizabethan lyric and to set them against its proper background.

The most important discoveries made by Mr. Forrest were with regard to Great House and Shakespeare's New Place, which he says were formerly considered to be identical but which from a careful study of old records and wills appear to be distinct. Great House, now

Ye Peacocke Inn, in 1613, Now Known as the Golden Lion Hotel, Stratford-Upon-Avon

was built in the Tudor period, the Elizabethan or the Jacobean. Sometimes a doorway, a wing, back or front wall has been added at a later period. Mr. Forrest has some illuminating comments to make on correct methods in restoration work where it is necessary to preserve the buildings.

He also records fascinating discoveries behind eighteenth or nineteenth century partitions, particularly in Hall's Croft, the home of Shakespeare's daughter and her husband, Unde 1920 the front of this house toward the street was buried under a covering of rough-coat, and above this an inner partition was found the original wall with some of its diamond-paneled windows of ancient greenish glass.

In tearing down a chimney in one old house powder bells were found which had been used to blow embellishment on Georgian wigs.

The only house in Stratford which bears the initials of the builder and the date is Harvard House, so called because of its association with the founder of the university in the United States. Others, however, bore carpenters' marks in a variety of circles and ovals, the nature of which Mr. Forrest feels has been generally misunderstood. He appendes a table of them and advances a simple explanation.

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was known as the "Garden of New Place," and from one of the heirs went out of the family. Later it was acquired by the Claptons, who erected a Queen Anne mansion on the spot. Mr. Forrest describes the stone foundations which were discovered beside the brick foundations of this later building. From the

Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Austrian "Internationals" Active

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna, Dec. 15.—The Austrian section of the International Society for Contemporary Music, now reorganized and put on a broader and more democratic basis, is this season more active and enterprising than before. Of all branches of this world-wide organization, the Viennese group—the cradle of the entire society—may well be considered the most "radical" and uncompromising. In view of the decided "swing to the right" which manifested itself at the Venice Festival and in its echoes in the press, it is a matter of speculation just how long the Viennese musicians will be able and inclined to retain their rigid attitude. The recent election of a far from modernist composer—Oskar Wittner—as president of the Austrian Section was probably more a compliment of yielding, for Arnold Schönberg still remains as one of the honorary members of the I. S. C. M. But the first program of the season showed conclusively that the Austrians, too, have learned to moderate their extreme convictions.

The salient feature of the program, to be sure, was Schönberg's new Suite for piano-forte, Op. 25; but it dwelt peacefully beside Louis Grünberg's "Poème" for cello and piano; Max Butting's Quintet, Op. 22, for oboe, clarinet, violin, viola and cello; Karl Horwitz's lyric song, Op. 9; and Felix Petryk's "Two Fugues," heard at Donaueschingen last summer.

Schönberg's Suite

Schönberg's Suite was wonderfully played by Eduard Steuermann, than whom the composer has no more inspired and authoritative interpreter. To perform so intricately woven a piece by heart is not merely a feat of memory and technical ability but a proof of deep musicianship and insight into its textual texture, which is surely anything but apparent at first hearing. Steuermann acted easily in playing the piece twice and the repetition cast light on it, at least a few formal and contingent elements. The suite contains the utmost radicalism in the application of Schönberg's twelve-tone scale with a reverence for the classic form of the suite. Far from destructive, it is constructive, indeed reconstructive; but it discloses itself only after extensive study.

Like Goethe's Faust, Mr. Grünberg may well say of himself that "two beings, alas! dwell within my breast." The one, as evidenced in his brilliant "Daniel Jazz," seems bent on "100 per cent Americanism" plus a primitive African tinge. The other, however, moves elegantly on the quest of the French drawing-room. If a metaphor may be permitted, and its utterances are steeped in the perfume of Marzipan. The "Poème" is distinctly of the second, and less satisfactory variety, even though Mr. Grünberg's versatile inspirations' is equally at home in both realms.

Butting's Quintet, too, does not plumb the depths of musical expression; his thoughts are, in this piece, superior to his method of working them out. Petryk, on the other hand, betrays the craftsman in his fugues, and in a new "Suite on the Name of S-c-e-g-e." His artistic taste and earnestness, moreover, prevent his losing himself in mere playing on the given fundamental notes; he speaks a language all his own.

Hawranek's Quartet

The Rose Quartet, once famous as pioneers for Arnold Schönberg and now established mainly as proponents of classic music, made another venture into the realm of "discovery" by giving a public hearing to a hitherto unknown Viennese composer, Gustav Hawranek. His Quartet evoked much enthusiasm but found little favor with those more progressively inclined; not so much for its lack of modernism, but for a modernism which exhausts itself in occasional employment of "false" notes and other harmonic effects arbitrarily applied and grafted upon an otherwise conventional idiom. The Scherzo is the best of the long composition and effective in a bizarre way, but its trio is marred by Puckishness, just as the remainder of the composition smacks of Strauss and Wagner.

Still a modest, hard-working composer like Hawranek is a rare sympathetic figure than another young Viennese named Wilhelm Bum, who evoked curiosity for his debut as a composer-pianist through his announcement of a "True-to-the-Life Piano Concert." Stravinsky's "Planets Rag Music" was interpreted as depicting an "unsentimental machine-city described in enraptured jazz," and still stranger "programs" were ascribed to music by Beethoven, Chopin, and by Bum himself. His music defies criticism, indeed understanding, and would hardly be worth mentioning were it not a blatant example of the effect on some "composers" wrought by the confusion of music with other arts, and with pseudo-philosophical theories. Such unhappy experiments are in a way the outcome of the Wagnerian "Gesamtkunstwerk" as seen by immature and unrisen phantoms.

A few recitals are worth recording, principally that of a Japanese soprano, Hatsu Yuasa, who has

without question on his way. He never came in the old German orchestra, nor in the old four-movement symphony. He'll find himself a wagon, though, to ride in one of these days.

Meanwhile, the violinist, without striven, and with a considerable measure of success, to enter into the atmosphere of the German literatur. Her attainments are all the more notable since to interpret these specimens of Occidental art means to a Japanese a linguistic feat. Miss Yuasa has mastered all these difficulties to degree not often found even in Teutonic singers, and strengthens the favorable impression of her work by the favorable individuality. Her vocal endowment is not great, and the slender soprano inclined to become shaky and colorless in dramatic high notes. The large hall in which Miss Yuasa appeared unfortunately reveals her finely lyrical voice and expression of some of its effect. Her soloing was particularly marked, and the Japanese songs by Kohaku Yamada and Hidemaro Konoye; they were not really national music, but drawing-room songs written in the Esperanto of the cosmopolitan belladonna.

Interesting was the recital of Una Buenos, a Spanish-American soprano whose voice is neither big nor brilliant but still an adequate medium for an often inspiring interpretation. Rarely have I heard a singer draw more intelligently on her vocal resources, making a small voice capable of grandeur of conception. Malipiero's "Stagione Italica," originally sung by her, was an ungrateful task nobly carried out.

Koussevitzky, Goossens and Reiner in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Two schoolmen have come to town the past week, in the name of orchestral conductors: Fritz Reiner, teaching the deeper meanings of music, and Eugene Goossens, giving instruction in the outer forms. The first made a visit of but a night, bringing the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. The second moved here, bag and baggage, to stay a while as director of the concerts of the New York Symphony. Both won a distinct success with the parquet and boxes of Carnegie Hall, though neither caused anything more than a neutral reaction in that popularly barometer, the Carnegie balconies. They appealed to everything intellectual in the house, but hardly to everything sentimental.

The profounding of the two, Mr. Reiner gave an especially impressive display of himself interpreting a piece entitled "Dance Suite," with Bartok, on the evening of Jan. 6. The externalist, Mr. Goossens, submitted his artistic confessions and apology in all清楚ness, by means of the "Sacre du Printemps" of Stravinsky, on the evening of Jan. 8. But Mr. Reiner, for all his penetration, seemed able to show only what was in the composer's thought when writing, and rather powerless to tell what was in his heart. Likewise Mr. Goossens, in spite of a most charming lightness of touch, did no more than reproduce the composer's melodic contours correctly and set off one harmonic mass against another in just balance and proportion; he seemed to have understood the picture with an accent of emphasis.

That is how it must be, no doubt, when conductors appear before the public as candidates. For they may all be presumed to aspire to a New York call of a more or less permanent sort. When they would account well for themselves, they must needs display their knowledge, but must keep their feeling to themselves. Performances, indeed, like Mr. Reiner's and Mr. Goossens' become a sort of examination. The parquet and boxes, which are done with tests and ratings on their own account but may be supposed to like the theory of them, the balconies, which are still under academic oversight or not far escaped from it, answer non-committally.

Came Serge Koussevitzky with the Boston Symphony Orchestra to Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 7, a Reiner for the deeper meanings and a Goossens for the outer forms, and something else besides. Not that Mr. Koussevitzky undertook on this occasion to start the balconies going. But truly, there was a good deal in addition to the cold philosophy and physical outlines of the tone art in his presentation of Copland's "Music for the Theater" and Strauss' "Alpine" symphony. What a novel idea to set off the latest conceit of the modern small orchestra school of composing against this old one of the old grand orchestra school! Is there, by the way, something slightly New England about that Copland piece? Something, too, slightly of the western prairies? Just a hearsay hint, let us allow. The American orchestral composer is

Amid the pleasant and circumstantial that invariably attends any international affair of amity or art, the new Museum of French Art opened the doors of its handsome new home in East Sixtieth Street to a large gathering of friends. Senator Andre Honnorat, former Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Fine Arts in France, came to New York as special delegate to the opening ceremonies, bringing the official greetings of Ambassador Daeschner and

Frank Rabin has started production on picture as yet untitled, in which the leading roles will be played by Renée Adoree and Conrad Nagel. The story takes place in France during the war. "The Blackbird" has been selected as the title of Lon Chaney's latest picture, which was directed by Tod Browning.

Marceline Day is to play the female lead in the film production of Harold Bell Wright's story, "The Winning of Barbara Worth," which is to be directed by Charles Brabin for Principal Pictures Corporation. Willam de Mille's next story is Charles Nevo Buck's "Flight to the Hills," a novel of Kentucky, and Allan Dwan will direct "Padlocked" from the novel by Rex Beach.

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"America's Master of Gayety and Laughter"

THE HOME FORUM

The Eighteenth Century Grotto!

DURING Queen Anne's reign, that amusing period of literary affectations and esthetic poses, there was a fad for erecting or excavating grottos—little artificial caves let into banks or hills and furnished romantically, rusticly, and austerely, as might suit the taste of the owner. Addison notices the fad in the Spectator, and suggests that the ornamentation of grottos is a work at which ladies "of a poetical genius" can produce the most happy results. "I know a lady," says he, "who has a very beautiful one, composed by herself, nor is there one shell in it that is not stuck up by her own hands"; and he adds some playful lines addressed to the lady in question, whom he calls Calypso.

The grottos were usually lined with plaster or stucco, in which pretty pebbles and iridescent shells, and even pieces of looking-glass, were embedded in geometric designs.

Each chequer'd pebble, and each shining shell,
So well proportioned, and dispos'd so well.
Surprising lustre from thy thought receive,
Assuming beauties more than Nature gave,
To their various shapes and glossy hue,
Their curious symmetry they owe to you.

Dr. Johnson, in his "Lives of the Poets," remarks dryly that "a grotto is not often the wish or pleasure of an Englishman who has not been sent to solicit that which excludes the sun"; but by his time the fad had run its course. He goes on to admit that Alexander Pope had more reason than most for constructing a grotto because "his excavation was requisite as an entrance to his garden, and, as some men try to be proud of their defects, he extracted an ornament from an inconvenience, and vanity produced a grotto where necessity enforced a passage."

In Queen Anne's time Twickenham was a pretty little village, greatly affected by persons of wealth and distinction who purchased or erected mansions or villas there to retire from the whirl of fashionable life in the city; and when Horace Walpole, Kitty Clive, Lady Mary Montagu, and Alexander Pope had all sojourned there for awhile, even royalty was glad to make the journey by barge or coach to Twickenham, as it was then always called.

Pope completed his translation of the "Iliad" in 1718, when he was thirty years old, and found himself some five thousand pounds "the richer by the venture. The book was sold by subscription, and in the work of marketing it, Swift was so valiant and successful that with the result the poet was able, as Thackeray says, to "purchase that famous villa at Twickenham" which his song and life celebrated, dutifully bringing his old parents to live there, entertaining his friends within its walls, and, in a second chapter, Litterbury in his little chisel, in which Atterbury compared him to "Home in a Nutshell."

The little villa or villakin, as Swift

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So This Is Hoarfrost!

called it, was situated at the western end of the village, its garden running down to the bank of the Thames. Strawberry Hill, Horace Walpole's equally famous castle, stood perhaps fifteen hundred yards to the southwest and Richmond Hill, famous in song and ballad, rose opposite across the river. As a matter of fact, Pope never bought the site, but merely leased it, evidently with the privilege of making whatever alterations he wished in the grounds, which covered about five acres. The "beautifying" of the gardens furnished him a pleasant hobby for years. He laid them out according to the new "natural" style, with winding paths, plantations, vistas, and shrubberies, and some of the cedars of Lebanon which he planted were a century later reputed to be among the finest in England. He also planted a willow on the water front which was almost as famous for a hundred years as Shakespeare's mulberry tree. It was grown from a twig which formed part of the wrapping of a parcel sent him from Spain and when, in or about 1825, it was finally felled, its wood was made into a multitude of souvenirs, just as was the wood of the Stratford mulberry tree.

Outdoors one was rather surprised at the brisk stillness, as it were, of the air, though the wind moving, yet strangely enough, the air seemed as sharp as if moving pretty briskly. It was as if an iciness filled it. Involuntarily the walker made his steps the brisker. But in such a world, with beauty everywhere here beckoning, how was one to decide in which direction to walk? In the east, the rosy glow had been replaced by a risen sun whose rays made all the crystal daintiness one blaze of light, so bright that the scenery was all but blurred. Certainly the west was the direction in which to go. What a contrast with the light coming from behind! With what clearness, what fine distinctness each detail stood out! Not a few houses, here and there, gleamed with diamond or ruby windows, and the fiery squares burned in that crystal whiteness!

Down the avenue, the long rows of white-decked trees seemed to meet. On the right, streets, houses, trees, and shrubs gleam; on the left, fewer houses and many more trees; near at hand each exquisite twig and leaf and tuft of grass is far too wonderful to be missed. Ah, where shall one give his attention? How can one find attention enough to give?

* * *

A catalpa tree, with its drooping twigs and branches, appears a fairy fountain congealed in the instant of action, into this diamond brilliancy. Every little twig on every bush is coated with wonder. A very high and thick hedge clothed in this crystal radiance seems a most fitting inclosure for a fairy garden or even for the castle where the sleeping beauty spent those one hundred years.

At foot stretches a row of grasses, their seeds crowning them in the shape of spears and of fans and of fringes. Each tiny leaf, each minute seed, each smallest tendril, each efin hair is covered with the icy crystals.

Quite by itself, at a little distance from a grove of oaks, a Lombardy poplar pointed upward giving one the fancy that it was standing on tip-toe, and reaching upward to the perfection of beauty. Just above the curved rim of the top of a little knoll, two half circles of twigs and branches were visible, their whiteness delicately etched against the tender blue of the sky. The simplicity of that spot had about it the perfection and austerity of beauty, of love and of understanding which the Oriental artist bestows upon his own tree.

The grotto had doors which could be closed, and it seems to have had an opening at the top; for Pope says that when the doors were shut the room became a camera obscura on the walls of which all the objects on the river were reflected, "forming a moving picture." When the doors were open, he enjoyed a view in one direction of the water with boats passing by suddenly "and vanishing as through a perspective glass," and in the other, of his garden and dark groves of trees.

That Pope loved the place is proved by his constantly mentioning it in both prose and verse. Among his "Miscellanies" are some lines in which he boasts that Bolingbroke, Wyndham, Marchmont and the Earl of Peterborough had all sought seclusion there, and adds—

Cathedral at Night

Huge as a precipice in the summer night
The black porch yawned above him like a wave
And swallowed him. Shrunken to a grain of sand
He paused inside, bewildered at a sense
Of so much height and darkness, till his eyes
Gained strength, and in the emptiness dark shapes—
Pinnacles rocks and towering trunks of stone
Loomed round him and, high above, like lone pale banners,
Tall winds howled.

He crossed the transom, and climbed to the loft hung like a sheon's nest.

On the sheer face of the triforium, From which the towering shafts of organ-pipes

Rose up like tropic growths. There, round about him, The music-books, t' rows of stops, the close

Familiar walls of oak glowed as a core wall.

Of radiance in the darkness, and he sought Books of old music, chose his stops, began...

Byrd, Taverner and all the old English music-makers

Woke . . . and their immortal voices Flooded the dark shrine with a golden beauty;

While he, the player, with cunning fingers piling Sound upon sound, harmony on harmony,

Launched out his spirit upon those tides of music

Until it grew and filled the shadowy place,

Put on the whole great structure as a garment,

Sang over those ancient voices as with its own.

And on the summit of the last pure chord Found unity and peace. He raised his hands:

The music stopped . . .

Out in the dark.

Blind windows hung, dumb columns rose—vast shapes

Upholding the heavy foliage of the night;

And darkness, emptiness, like birds of prey;

Swooped back and perched about him, grimly still;

While he, as in the bright cup of a flower,

Rigid, with sharpened senses, hung besieged.

Martin Armstrong, in the London Mercury.

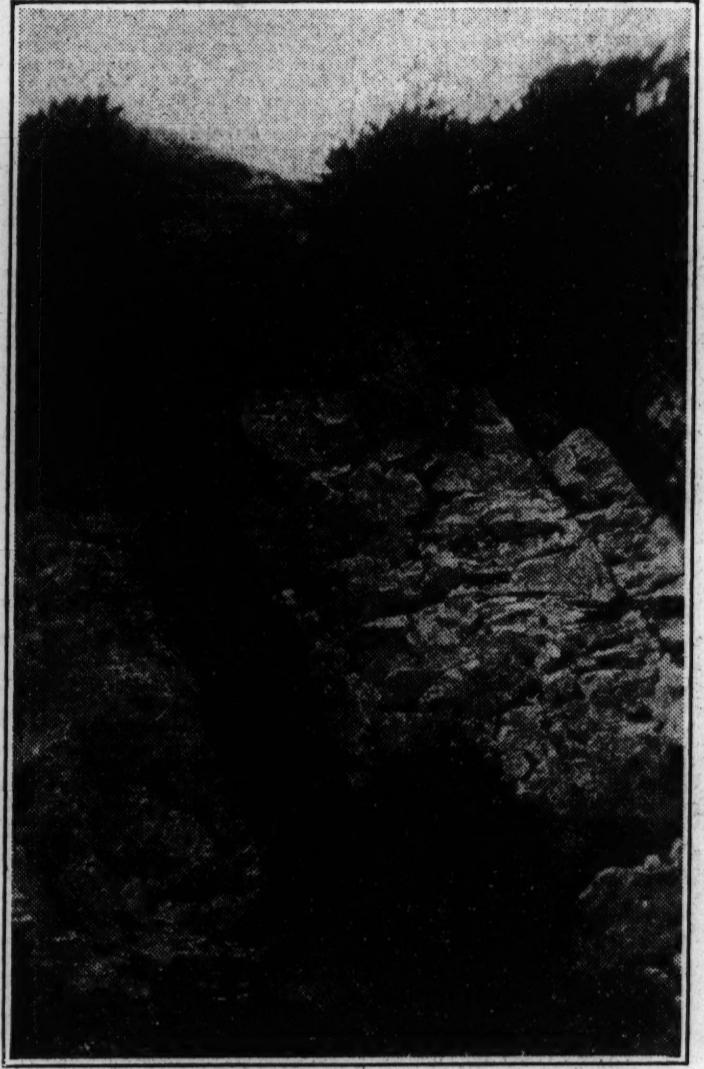
R. M. G.

The Cleft in the Rock

IN THE heart of Somersetshire, taken firm hold in the cracks and crannies, while yellow stonecrop and other rock-loving plants satisfy the eye with their luxuriance and warmth of color.

In this Combe is a bold headstone of almost perpendicular rock, in which a wide crevice has been formed, no doubt by the breaking away of portions of stone due to the action of the weather. It was in this crevice that the Rev. Augustus Toplady, curate of a neighboring parish from 1762 to 1768, took shelter during a storm, and out of this experience sprang the well-known hymn,

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."



Toplady's Cleft

Edinburgh Sparrows

The one o'clock gun has just boomed from the Castle, and from offices and warehouses come hurrying the luncheon crowds. In the very heart of the city, where Princes Street diverts its noisy stream of motors and taxis down into the station, and where heavy lorries jangle across from busy markets in the Old Town, punctually each day a man with bulging pockets comes walking briskly along the terrace of the gardens not a stone's throw from the thronged pavements. At a bend of the pathway, in the shadow of the Scott Monument, dozens of dingy little city sparrows have assembled with twitters of excitement and anticipation. The man draws near, gives a low whistle and then another. They fly to meet him, now late comes hurrying up, and the entire assembly settles quietly round his feet.

Strange it is to see how orderly and staid they all are: no jostling or pushing, no fighting or snatching when at last their master dives his hands into his pockets and tosses forth a shower of crumbs. Strange, too, that only sparrows seem to come to the banquet; it is essentially a city scene—no blackbird or thrush to remind us of bird-song amid country woods—only the cheery, cheery little guttersnipe of the bird world is here!

Presently the man selects one from among his feathered guests. He holds out his hand and calls. Up fluttered the chosen one, little unfeared by the sharp claws of his friend's finger and pecks away at a crumb, while some of his brothers on the ground jump up and down uttering shrill little chirps, for all the world like children in a class, chirping "Teacher! Teacher!"

Soon a knot of people gathers on the pavement outside and peers across the low hedge; the business man lingers for a moment and smiles unconsciously, message boys and shopping ladies linger to watch, and somehow Scottish reserves thaws for a moment. A workingman will tell you how the birds have been fed daily for years, milady-in-furs will suddenly stop and herself catch with the quiet little spide beside her.

One little brown sparrow is overlooked, not even a shy one, perhaps a newcomer, hiding round behind the bird man's boots. He is noticed and bent down to, and presently darts timidly but triumphantly away with a big grub in his bill.

After a while, their friend retreats down to one of the lower terraces, farther away from the noisy street. They follow him, not flying, but hopping along the gravel pathway. People coming up the slope stand aside to let the quaint little procession pass. Then, as the man seats himself, they settle round him, on overhanging boughs, on the bench beside him on his knee or on his shoulder. A pretty sight, indeed, on a day of the year, a sight to be seen, pigeons or sparrows, in almost any city of north temperate latitude, but especially pretty and poignant in its simplicity when the pavements of Princes Street are whipped bone-dry and staring white under a frosty steel-blue sky, and the Castle looms across the valley-gardens from its rime-powdered crags.

The Poet's Flowers

Then, suddenly, the visitor wondered why there were no flowers upon the heath August day.

But even with the thought, the poet came into the room with his arms filled with flowers.

As he showed them to her, she touched a spray of the goldenrod. "The signal of autumn," . . . she said.

"Thee's about right there," he answered. "And what does thee call that?" And his deft fingers singled out another flower.

"The pale aster in the brook," she quoted.

He laughed, and went out of the room to put the flowers into water, but not before she had commented upon the splendid cardinal flowers scattered among the asters, and the brilliant sunnah leaves and spikes which made a background in the gorse-like mass of color.

Whittier's poems are rich in descriptions of flowers, and he sang of them as only one who loved them could:

"For ages on our river borders,

These tassels in their tawny bloom,

And willowy studs of downy silver,

Have prophesied of Spring to come."

he says of the beloved pussy-willow which open the floral ball of the year among the wild flowers of New England. For the trailing arbutus, our exquisite mayflower, "tinted like a shell," he has many a word. And he knows the flowers, all of them, from the bloom of the "summer roses" to where the leaves of the "autumn heat."

"Heavy with sunshine droops the goldenrod,

And the red pennons of the cardinal flowers

Hang motionless upon their upright staves."

to the late autumn where,

"On a ground of somber fir,

And azure-studded juniper,

The silver birch its buds of purple shows,

And scarlet berries tell where bloomed the sweet wild-rose!"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
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EDITORIALS

The Republic of Mexico, whatever may be the opinion held outside that country respecting the reasonableness or justice of the laws passed, stands, apparently, upon the somewhat impregnable ground that a democratic nation may make and enforce whatever laws it may choose.

Mexico's Attitude Toward Her Neighbors

is a little difficult to assail such a position, especially when it is remembered, as in the present case, that the nation thus asserting its inalienable prerogative declares its willingness to accept the consequences. Yet viewed from the American side of the international boundary line, the entire proceeding by which it is sought to attempt a confiscation of lands the title to which has been presumed to pass, in absolute good faith, to investors who are citizens of the United States and of other countries, seems unworthy the serious consideration of any friendly or considerate government.

The whole matter of the validity of these titles and the right to possession and undisturbed enjoyment under the guarantee they were supposed to afford has been in controversy and the subject of diplomatic exchanges for some years. In the year 1917, by amendment of the Mexican Constitution, it was declared that despite the ownership of any tract of land in that country, the oil and other mineral deposits beneath the surface are the property of the Nation. It was agreed, as a result of friendly negotiations carried on in 1923, that this provision should not be held to apply to lands to which title had been obtained by American citizens prior to the adoption of the constitutional amendment. More recently, by the enactment of what is known as the anti-alien land law, it has been sought, it is declared, to abrogate the pledge obtained as a result of the 1923 interchange.

According to advices from Washington, supplemented by the showing made by Ambassador Sheffield in his representations to the Mexican Government, American investors and proprietors of oil-producing and other industries have, on the faith of Mexico's pledge, devoted large sums of money to the improvement of land holdings, to which they were led to believe their title was secure. But in face of this, under the terms of the law recently enacted, they are threatened with confiscatory action by the Mexican Government. What is their recourse? Aaron Saenz, Minister of Foreign Relations, in Mexico City, is quoted as having declared in response to a somewhat similar query that it is a matter for adjudication by the courts. But the American investor has no desire to appeal to a Mexican or any other tribunal to establish his title to properties granted him, directly or indirectly, by the Mexican Government. Such a patent should operate as a sufficient and continuing warranty against all claimants, more particularly against the Government itself or its subsequent grantees.

It would be vain to attempt to argue that Mexico has no right to pass and enforce whatever laws it may see fit governing the disposition of its public domain, or that it has no right to limit and define the manner and by whom landed estates may be held. But such right cannot reasonably be said to include the privilege of abrogating contracts entered into in good faith and for value received. Perhaps the Mexican courts of last resort, holding to such a reasonable view, will frown upon any such attempted confiscation as is said to be proposed. But justice at the end of a lawsuit, with the delays and costs attending such a proceeding, is tardy and uncertain.

Admitting that abuses may have been practiced by greedy and irresponsible American promoters who have attempted to enrich themselves at the cost of the Mexican Government and its people, some adequate remedy should exist that does not entail a resort to such action as seems likely to cause another regrettable breach of friendly relations between Mexico and her neighbor north of the Rio Grande. Such ruptures, when they occur, seem somewhat difficult to repair.

To all the states which have resumed their independent existence since the end of the war, Czechoslovakia is setting an example of liberality, intelligence and progressiveness. This nation has a large population of alien race—Germans, Ukrainians, and in a less degree Slovaks.

Other nations in similar circumstances are making every effort to weld these alien races into the dominant people. At the beginning of the independent existence of Czechoslovakia, many Czechoslovakians believed that the time would come when their country would find itself engaged in the task of obliterating the racial differences facing them and welding these peoples into the Czechoslovakian race by the accepted methods of coercion, by the suppression of their respective languages and the enforcing of the Czechoslovakian language upon them, as the Jugoslavians are doing in their section of Macedonia, for instance.

President Masaryk, with his American background, did not share this pessimistic view of Czechoslovakia's race problems. He was firmly of the opinion that each of these races, more or less remote from the dominant race, would prove useful and helpful citizens if liberally treated. His optimistic expectations have been amply justified by the results. As a consequence of his liberal view of the situation, Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, presents the striking spectacle of universities respectively Czech, Ukrainian and Slovak. In all these universities the language of instruction is the tongue of the people whose name it bears. And in no instance has any trouble resulted from this liberal arrangement. Each race, while availing itself of its own tongue, has proved loyal to Czechoslovakia.

The Germans, for instance, with their impressive race tenacity, have proved amenable to Czechoslovakian economic and cultural ideals to

an astonishing degree. The Czechoslovakians are finding the Ukrainians much less tenacious than the Russians found them. The Slovaks have lent themselves to Czechoslovakian aims much more readily than it was expected they would.

In this respect, by applying the rule of kindness to the separate races, the Czechoslovakians have set an enlightening example to all Europe. At the beginning of their independent existence they have established the basic idea of racial freedom—as it is established in America—as the foundation of their national governmental system. Had they done no more than this, the Czechoslovakians would have earned the gratitude—and the imitation—of Europe, too tightly bound by aggressive nationalism.

The fate of the newly elected Canadian Government may be decided this week. To the onlooker, the situation is a most interesting one.

Progressives in Canada Hold the Balance

This may shortly be summarized as follows: When the Liberal Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, went to the country, he asked it to return him with such a majority as would enable him to carry on without the extraneous help of any third party; in other words, with a clear majority over all parties. Not only did the electorate not respond to his wishes, but he meets Parliament (or rather does not meet Parliament), having suffered yet another considerable reverse. Personally, Mr. King was defeated in his own constituency, as were eight other of his Cabinet ministers. Consequently, Mr. King did not personally meet Parliament. While it is true the Liberals lost many seats and the Conservatives gained a considerable number, the latter did not obtain sufficient to give them a majority over all parties.

The Liberals were returned with 101 seats, having lost sixteen, and the Conservatives won 116 seats—a gain of more than sixty seats over their standing in the last Parliament. Thus the Progressives, who were also returned with sadly depleted ranks—their relative positions being sixty-two in the last House as against twenty-four in the present—hold the balance of power.

They can throw Mr. King out of office tomorrow. This, however, does not fill the Conservatives with undue exaltation, for, should Mr. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative Opposition, be sent for by the Governor-General to form a government on the defeat of Mr. King, the Progressives could perform exactly the same unpleasant office for him—that is, eject him from power.

The Liberals can remain in office just so long as they do not attempt to pass any legislation to which the Progressives are opposed. And when it is remembered that the Progressives and the Quebec Liberals (who form the very large proportion of Mr. King's following) are at opposite ends of the poles on questions of the tariff, it would seem that a long continuation of such a state of affairs is extremely problematical. Nor on the tariff does Mr. Meighen stand with the Progressives in any more favorable a light than do his opponents.

The actual state of affairs at the moment is that a motion of censure is before the House and is being discussed this week. Should it be defeated, the Liberals (headed by Mr. King when he obtains a seat) may carry on for a session or two. Should the motion of censure succeed, Mr. Meighen may either attempt to carry on the business of the country with what would appear but scant chance of success, or he may advise another general election, which all parties, it is fair to assume—seeing how a general election upsets the orderly routine life of a country—would deplore. Unquestionably, the situation, from a purely abstract standpoint, is most interesting.

Both the American Congress and the British Parliament suspended their labors on Dec. 22.

Congress and Parliament: Prorogation, Adjournment

The American body resumed its meetings on Jan. 4, and the House of Commons will not have another session until February. In the manner in which the recesses were brought about, however, there is an important difference. Parliament was prorogued by the King with a speech from the throne; Congress voted itself a holiday vacation by adopting a concurrent resolution.

The effects of these two methods are quite dissimilar. Either the House of Commons or the House of Lords may adjourn at its discretion, but prorogation terminates all pending business. Parliamentary committees have their powers suspended, and when the next session begins, all bills must be reintroduced. Only impeachments and appeals to the House of Lords in its judicial capacity are unaffected by prorogation, and the first exception is not important since the last case of impeachment was in 1805. In the congressional system, on the other hand, adjournment even at the end of a session has no effect upon the stages that legislative business has reached. Even bills referred to conference committees at the first session of a Congress may be reported out at the next session. In recent years this has been the case with such important measures as the Oil Land Leasing Law and the Water Power Act. The Esch-Cummins Railroad Act was passed by the House at the first session and by the Senate at the second session of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

Earlier American Congresses began to follow the English practice, but, as is obvious, there were many delays and inconveniences. In 1816 a joint congressional committee recommended a change, which was gradually brought about, and in 1848 a joint rule was adopted. Twelve years later the House adopted the practice of keeping the powers of its committees in force between sessions, and while since 1876 there have been no definite rules for the continuance of business not pending before committees, no question is ever raised, so firmly is the practice established.

In England there has been some criticism of the effects of prorogation, but the opinion of members of the House of Commons is that the

reintroduction of bills in a new session gives greater opportunities for discussion and for remedying defects. The delays which in England result from considering bills *de novo* are less serious than they would be in Congress, by reason of the strict control that the Cabinet has over the House of Commons. It prepares the time-table of the House, and allots time for discussion in such complete fashion that it can advance measures almost as rapidly as it desires—certainly as rapidly as it dares. Parliament, moreover, has few difficulties with the operation of the bicameral system; there are, that is to say, no prolonged differences of opinion between the two chambers as there frequently are between the House and the Senate. For these reasons Parliament finds it easy to adhere to the old plan of prorogation by the King and convocation by him for a new session.

Introduced in America only a generation ago, the Scandinavian snowshoe, which has retained its name if not its pronunciation, has spread all over the northern region of the United States and every part of Canada. The first skis were imported from Norway and Sweden, where they have long been used as a practical method of travel, but their manufacture was soon started on the American side of the Atlantic, and as their advantages to the sport-loving who like nothing better than a wrestle with old Winter and his snow forces became manifested, they have largely supplanted the old-fashioned Indian snowshoe with its light wood frame and network of leather thongs. Where a few years ago there were scores of skis, there now are many thousands, and each season finds an increasing number of those who make use of them for long jaunts over the snow-covered landscape, or into the great forests, which assume, when observed from such a vantage, a new beauty under their white mantle.

With the sport aspect of the ski, the distance race and high and long jumps, most Americans are familiar, if only through the motion picture news reel or the rotogravure sections of the Sunday newspapers. There is, a much larger field that has been opened by the sliding shoe in all northern latitudes: the opportunity for winter camping, and for journeys into the woods that could not well be made without its aid. Especially in Canada, and the American states along the Canadian border, winter camping has been widely developed, and clubs are everywhere being formed in those regions for promoting ski trips for forest camps. The ease with which comparatively long distances are covered makes it possible to leave many of the good-sized cities and find a camp at the end of a by no means overly tiresome trip.

In many districts substantial log cabins have been constructed by ski clubs, where before roaring hardwood fires lunch is eaten and a rest taken before starting on the long homeward journey. Through the agency of the new method of locomotion many thousands are getting acquainted with the aspects of mountain-side, or forest, in winter, and with the life of birds and beasts that are found in their haunts in even zero weather. The magic forms of frozen streams and waterfalls; the call of the chickadee, and the harsh cry of the blue-jay; the red flash of a fox darting into a thicket; a strayed owl blinking in a thick spruce: these are some of the many things that the ski is bringing to northern America.

Random Ramblings

Wide attention has been drawn to the cinema manager in an Iowa town who warns his patrons whenever he has a film on exhibition that is not, in his opinion, up to par. But long before the era of motion picture there was a theater owner in a western one-night stand who always informed himself as to the quality of each attraction, and stood at the box-office during the ticket sale. "You may like this show, Bill," he would say to one. "Charlie, you'll know it's your forte." Another, after sorting out all comers according to his intimate knowledge of their tastes. Old theater men say that his system made him prosperous, for he could sell out every time he recommended a play to all comers.

It should not be assumed that the Nashes have any patents—not even "patents pending"—on the use of the Golden Rule in business and industrial activities. Because Arthur Nash of Cincinnati made it a point of fact in the conduct of his business, manufacturing and later, Eliott E. Nash introduced it in the industrial relations of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, there must be no impression that the Nash family, generally speaking, has "special privileges." Anybody can use it. It's as free as the air.

The Florida alligator is due to get the shock of its life. A dozen gondoliers have arrived from Venice to pilot on the bayous of Miami the picturesque craft that have long made the Grand Canal a favorite haunt for American tourists. Moonlight mandolin parties soon will disturb the "gators' dreams" and the solitude of the mud flats along the banks of the rivers will be broken by jazz strains and romantic melodies.

The Washington Census Bureau has found five real farmers who till the soil within the confines of Manhattan Island. Altogether they farm 72 acres and the principal crop raised is white potatoes. When the "Big Butter and Egg Man" loses his present popularity on the Broadway stage, the "Little New York Potato Farmer" would appear to his logical successor.

Singing should be encouraged because of its disciplinary value, says Sir Hugh Percy Allen, director of the Royal College of Music in London. True, "singing teaches the singer courage, and combining singing, humility." But it has another value, a value best put in the words of the popular song: "Singing is the thing that makes you cheery."

However else one may regard Benito Mussolini's ideals of government, the new slogan that he is reported to have adopted for himself and his followers may to advantage be commended to many. It is, "Watchfulness and Silence." "Let us keep quiet and allow our actions to talk" is said to be the Premier's idea.

An English newspaper learns that a certain United States Senator will campaign for re-election on a wet platform. He comes right out and says so. A prohibition journal adds: "If his platform has not been heretofore, it certainly has been slippery."

A Class by Himself

It happened in the closing hours of the Dog Show. For three days the huge building had echoed to the canine voices of thousands of pedigree exhibits, the sounds ranging from the double bass of the great St. Bernards to the shrill treble of the toy Poms and Pekingese. Some were evidently old hands at the game and spoke with seldom, while others, the debutants, voiced their emotions freely in various keys.

As we drifted with the crowd down the long lines of kennels, it was plain to me that the "old hands" were more than a trifle bored at this annual exhibition of their good points, while the debutants were grieved or excited by their new experience.

Archibald was with me. Archibald knows all about dogs. At a glance he is able to discern their good or bad points and classify their strain. If entrance to these delectable shows were restricted to those possessing technical knowledge of canine "points," I, alas, would be forever barred.

To me a dog is always interesting, always desirable, always lovable, whether his pedigree be thoroughbred or his family tree lost in a maze of many branches, and good or bad points sink into insignificance at the sight of a wagging tail, a cocked ear and a friendly eye.

We paused occasionally at kennels while Archibald endeavored to supply my lack of knowledge concerning things doggy from a show point of view. He explained why certain dogs had secured prizes and commended the judges' decision, but at other kennels I gathered from Archibald's comments that the judges knew rather less about "points" than I myself.

"What about this chap?" I asked, pointing to a kennel immediately in front of us. All the other kennels in the vicinity were decorated with blue, red, yellow, or white tickets, indicating prizes won by their occupants, but this one kennel was devoid of tickets. It seemed strangely forlorn. Archibald glanced into the kennel, then laughed.

"Mongrel," he said; "I wonder how he got in. Come here, old boy," and extended the back of his hand toward the dog.

The mongrel came to the extent of his chain and wagged his tail as Archibald patted his head. He was a medium-sized, brown dog, lop-eared, with large feet and a loose-jointed movement of his body that suggested a cub hound. He had a short face and a domed forehead, with large, soft, brown eyes set beneath. These eyes were redeeming features. They were steady, kind, friendly, intelligent eyes. The awkward body was forgotten in one gazed into those eyes.

"What kind is he?" I asked.

"Wropt in mystery!" replied Archibald. "Even the managers couldn't classify him. They've placed him next to the hounds. Best they could do, I suppose."

"No prize for him, then?"

"Well, hardly!" laughed Archibald, still caressing the head in his hand. "I wonder what optimist entered you?"

"He's my dog, sir," said a quiet voice beside us. At the sound of the voice the mongrel jerked his head from Archibald's hand and tugged at his chain, his tail wagging frantically.

He was a small man who stood beside us, his demeanor shy and diffident. An iron-gray moustache drooped forlornly over his lips, but his eyes were steady and had something of that kindly tinge I had seen in the eyes of the dog. His collar was frayed but clean, and he was clad in an old-fashioned frock-coat suit, shabby and shiny, but evidently kept for special occasions like this.

"Your dog, eh?" said Archibald. "Well, I—was just wondering why you entered him."

"My little girl wanted me to," replied the little man.

"You see, it's her dog more than mine."

"Did you expect him to win a prize?"

"I hoped he might."

There you are," he said. "Take Bosphorus and the cup home at once to your little girl and tell her that 'Boss' is a first-prize winner in a class by himself."

"Are you one of the judges?" almost whispered the delighted owner of Bosphorus.

"I'm the judge for your dog, and perhaps I can see his good points a little better than those other chaps, and sometimes maybe I can discern the good points in a man, too. Good night and best wishes to the little girl."

We shook hands with the little man, patted the head of the wonderful Bosphorus again, and left him.

"How did you manage it?" I asked as we drifted with the crowd again and watched the delighted dogs being led away from their temporary captivity, for the show was over.

"Oh, I bought the cup outside, and the first-prize badge is a gift from my Champion Airedale, 'Rusty.' I told him about 'Boss' and he sent the badge with his compliments. 'Rusty' has an armful of prize badges at home, and he's a gentleman born!"

Archibald laughed softly as he took my arm. "Do you know, old chap, I'm inclined to think that little man is in a class by himself, too. There's a good deal of dog in his eyes."

B. F.

"Have the judges seen him?" "Yes, sir, they looked at him about an hour ago. They seemed very pleased about him. They laughed a good deal and told me he was in a class by himself. That seems favorable, doesn't it, sir?"

Archibald winked at me and suppressed another laugh. "It isn't that I care very much about a prize myself," continued the little man, "but I'm afraid my little girl will be disappointed if Bosphorus doesn't turn out a winner. That's his name, sir, Bosphorus. Curious name, isn't it? My little girl found it in her geography book, but she calls him 'Boss' for short."

♦ ♦ ♦

"You see, she picked Bosphorus from under the wheels of a London bus when he was only a puppy, and the wheels—however, she's nearly all right again, but it sort of makes her and Bosphorus inseparable. She's very proud of him; she thinks there is no other dog quite like him. Although she's cried a bit each day, when I've taken him here to the show, she said he must be exhibited because he's such a wonderful dog."

"Maybe he looks a little different to her than he does to other people. Love makes us see things that way sometimes, don't you think, sir?"

Archibald coughed and stroked the head of Bosphorus, but the little man went on without waiting for a reply.

"But he really is a wonderful dog. You've no idea how clever he is. He knows everything we say to him. Why, I lost him once in Hyde Park when we were more than a mile from home, and he found his way back himself, came scratching at the door. He sits up and shakes hands when I tell him to."

"When I come home from work at night, he goes almost wild. But all day long he stays with my little girl, and there's something in his eyes that makes me wonder sometimes, makes me sort of